THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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A STRONG MAN.

DEMANDED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A Despot Makes Despotism Still More Intolerable by Appointing Military Satraps—A Touch of the Time That is Only a Few Years Ahead of Americans.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 27.—The woman Vera Sassulitch, a famous nihilist agent who, on the 5th of February attempted to assassinate General Trepoff, prefect of St. Petersburg, has been arrested at the residence of one of her friends in this city.

An imperial ukase issued by the czar nominating members and defining the power of the commission of supreme control, is dated February 25, and is addressed to the senate. It says: "Being firmly determined to put an end to the repeated attempts of criminals to undermine the order of state and society, a supreme executive commission is established in St. Petersburg for the protection of order. General Melikoff is appointed to the head of the commission, and the appointment of its other members will be made on General Milikoff's suggestion by the imperial order. The head of the commission has, moreover, the right to summon upon the commission all whose presence he may consider useful, in order to give united character to the action of all authority. The head of the commission, setting aside the right of the commander-in-chief of St. Petersburg, shall have direct control over all political trials held in the capital, in the military district of St. Petersburg and throughout the empire. All local authorities, governors general and town commanders are placed under the jurisdiction of the head of the commission, and all the employees in the various departments are bound to afford him their entire cooperation. The head of the commission is at liberty to adopt any means which may appear to him desirable for the protection of order in the empire, and orders he may issue are to be unconditionally obeyed. The office of provisional governor-general of St. Petersburg is abolished."

General Melikoff has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg in which, after referring to the indignation felt in Russia and throughout Europe at the attempts on the life of the emperor, he declares that the government is compelled to adopt effectual measures for the suppression of the evil threatening social order. General Melikoff says he recognizes the difficulty of his task and will not encourage exaggerated expectations of immediate success. He will not hesitate to take the most stringent measures for the punishment of criminals, while on the other hand to tranquilize and protect the well-intentioned part of society, he hopes for a co-operation of all honest men and begs the population to await the future with calmness and to disregard malicious and frivolous rumors.

GERMANY.

LONDON, February 27.—The North German Gazette, in justification of its recent articles with regard to Russia, says: "If the efforts of the panslavists are successful, the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy must follow, and the policy of Prince Bismarck, sanctioned by the whole of Germany, is to intervene to prevent that event. The article concludes as follows: "The profound veneration felt by Germany for the peace-loving czar does not involve as a consequence that all Russian statesmen are to be regarded as friends of Germany."

Prince Bismark has submitted to the bundesrath a railway law bill for the creation of a railway council and a bill for constituting a railway court. These measures, it is expected, will be submitted to the reichstag at its next session.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

It is announced that Prince Hohenlohe will immediately enter upon the duties of secretary of foreign affairs for a period of six months.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 27.—Prince Jerome Napoleon congratulates M. Rouher on his free trade speech in the chamber of deputies and M. Rouher replied that the prince's approval was very precious to him.

The statement of the bank of France shows an increase of specie for the week of 18,000,000 francs.

A dispatch to the Manchester Guardian says that the official documents submitted to the French government by Prince Orleaff, Russian ambassador here, by which it was intended to prove the criminality of Hartmann in connection with the Moscow explosion, were considered too vague to establish the guilt of the accused. Public opinion here is opposed to Hartmann's surrender, and the officials are delaying action in the matter in order to find grounds for refusing the demand for his extradition without wounding Russia's susceptibilities.

The Moniteur announces the arrest of a Prussian officer while taking views of the Bessue redoubt. He was conveyed to Rheims.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 27.—The gymnastic societies of Eastern Roumelia have ordered the Bulgarian priests in Eastern Roumelia to impose an oath on their congregations to neither sell nor buy of Greek inhabitants or their friends. The foreign consuls have made a protest to Governor Aleko Pasha in regard to the matter.

JAPAN.

LONDON, February 27.—A private telegram from Japan states that a severe earthquake occurred at Yeddo on the 25th instant, but no details are given.

IN CHAINS.

An Alleged Wife-Murderer in Fulton County Jail.

As the passenger train of the Western and Atlantic railroad pulled up in the depot last night, a white man, heavily shackled stepped off. He was attended by an officer who at once inquired the way to the jail. The prisoner wore double shackles on his feet and hands, while a chain hung loosely around his neck. This necklace was connected with a piece of shackle on his feet by an iron bar put there to prevent the prisoner from making any attempt to bend his body. As soon as the idle curiosity of a score or two of the hotel porters and dreamers that infest the depot upon the arrival of passenger trains, had been satisfied, the officer, whom we afterwards learned to be O. P. Fox, sheriff of Upson county, left on his way to the jail leading the prisoner by a short chain fastened to his neck.

In a conversation with Sheriff Fox, upon his return from the jail, we learned that the prisoner's name was Andrew C. Erwin, of Upson county, and that he had been arrested charged with the murder of his wife. The arrest was made in Kaufman county, Texas, on the 26th of last month by the deputy sheriffs of Kaufman and Dallas counties. The prisoner when arrested was found working in a blacksmith shop. The arrest was made upon a requisition from Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, upon Governor Roberts, of Texas. Sheriff Fox says that the evidence against Erwin is all circumstantial. According to Sheriff Fox, on the 1st of March last the wife of Erwin died very suddenly leaving two small children.

On the 30th of the same month Erwin was again married to a young woman of the same county. Previous to his marriage, however, considerable suspicion was aroused in the neighborhood in which he lived that he had poisoned his wife. The suspicions were disinterred and the stomach was given a chemist to undergo a process of analysis. After a thorough examination of the contents of the stomach the chemist made a report that he found that laudanum had been given the deceased, and that this drug was the cause of her death.

The jury empaneled by the coroner at once returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

On that day Erwin disappeared, and it was afterwards ascertained that he had gone to Alabama. After remaining in that state a short while he made a flying trip to Upson, where he visited his new wife and then left for Texas, where he was afterwards arrested.

When Erwin put out for Texas, he left his two children with his brother in Upson county. Erwin has nothing to say about the affair, and since his arrest has been as silent as an oyster. He is a man of medium size, and appears to be about twenty-eight years of age. Sheriff Fox will leave Atlanta to-day for Upson county with his prisoner, who will be tried in May next.

Slightly Abated.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—The agitation among the workingmen has apparently abated. No meetings except ward club gatherings were held last night. The newspapers are tare of news and express editorially confidence that peace will be preserved.

THE MEN WHO TREAT

THE DISEASES OF THE "NATION."

The Plan of Organization Proposed by Mr. Barnes, of Georgia—Bayard Laid on the Shelf—Blaine's Sunstroke Referred to—The Selection of Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27.—It was thought the action of the national democratic committee would furnish some indication as to the leading candidate for the nomination, but their action failed to foreshadow anybody's chances. The committee met, attended strictly to the transaction of business and adjourned. The Ohio delegation pledged the state to the democracy, and there is a good chance for the pledge to be redeemed next fall, if Grant is nominated. Ohio is for Sherman first and Blaine next, and if Grant is forced on his party, there is strong probability that the state will go democratic. The opening of direct trade via the Cincinnati Southern with the south, it is thought, will have the effect of changing the political complexion of some of the leading merchants, as they know to find a market for their goods in the south, they must allow the south a government under which she can prosper. Our Georgia delegation in congress were all in favor of Cincinnati, if for no other reason, that she had become our near neighbor through her enterprise and foresight in building the Cincinnati Southern. Some of Mr. Thurman's ardent friends construe the selection of Cincinnati as favorable to him, but I think there is nothing in it. If Bayard stock continues on the rise he will bear off the prize, as it is said Tilden cannot harmonize the New York democrats, and that Bayard can. Leading democrats who were gathered here by the meeting of the national committee are earnest in their declarations of a complete victory for the party in the coming election.

Colonel George T. Barnes, of Augusta, the member from Georgia, of the national committee, introduced a resolution looking to the more thorough and efficient organization of the party. His original plan was suggested by the want of a connecting link between the state organizations and the national. He proposes to remedy it in this way, that the member of the national committee be chairman of the state committee, the member of the state committee be chairman of his congressional committee, the member of the congressional committee be chairman of the county committee, and so on. The committee, after considerable discussion adopted his views with this amendment, that the national committee recommend to the various state conventions when they meet the passage of some resolution looking to the accomplishment of this end, and that instead of the committeemen being chairman of the committee, that the member of the national committee, be ex-officio a member of his state committee, the member of the state committee be ex officio a member of the congressional committee of the district he represents on the state committee, and so on down. This is considered a good and feasible plan, and if good and true men are put on these committees will insure thorough organization and complete harmony. In Georgia we have state, congressional, senatorial and county committees, all acting independent of the other, and working in confusion. This plan will straighten out matters, and men will either belong to the democratic party in state as well as national politics, or they will be known as belonging to some other.

Madison Bell left for Atlanta yesterday. Will Lawshe, of Atlanta, was in the city yesterday. Mrs. Henry Persons arrived today to spend the balance of the session with her husband. Mrs. Tuggle returned a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hill Jr., who have been on a visit here for ten days, left to-day for Atlanta.

Senator Gordon is one who fails to see any particular advantage that will be given to any candidate by the selection of Cincinnati as the place for holding the convention. He regards it as nonsensical to say, as some persons do, that this or that nomination will make any difference in the southern vote. The southern states will cast their vote for the Cincinnati nominee, whoever it may be. "My belief," said Mr. Gordon, "is that it is the purpose of the democrats to nominate candidates with the sole view of carrying the north."

BLAINE'S CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The correspondent of the Times met Mr. Frye, of Maine, to-day, and an informal conversation ensued on the subject of the presidency. Mr. Frye has great faith in the Blaine boom.

"Will New York follow the example set by Pennsylvania?" was asked by the correspondent.

"I think the delegates will be for Blaine," Mr. Frye replied.

"Do you think the Pennsylvania delegates will vote as instructed by the Harrisburg convention?"

"I do not think they will. Instead of obeying the orders of the convention they will be more likely to vote according to the instructions of their own counties, which, by a large majority, are for Blaine."

"Suppose the New York delegates are instructed for Conkling, what would be the effect upon other candidates?"

"It would be the same as if they were instructed for Grant. It would be as easy to instruct for one as for the other."

"What are Blaine's prospects at the national convention?"

"They are good. He will not be sick this time. He would have been nominated at Cincinnati but for this four years ago. Blaine had to contend against many things which he will not encounter this time. The announcement of his severe illness, right in the midst of the fight, was greatly against him, and there was no way of obtaining information as to the condition of his health except what came through democratic newspapers, the republican press of Cincinnati being opposed to him. Besides this, Bristow was all the rage there. Bristow fans were circulated, and Bristow's picture was hung in every shop window, and this naturally had some influence upon the delegates. I think everything is in Blaine's favor now, and that he will be nominated."

At the Blaine club last evening several enthusiastic speeches were made, all indicating great confidence in Blaine's ability to carry the convention. Ex-Congressman Sypher, of Louisiana, however, was not so enthusiastic in his remarks before the club. He expects great opposition from Sherman, who, he says, will receive the support of the southern states, and with a strong following in New England, New York and Ohio, will be a very formidable candidate for the convention.

MR. BAYARD'S RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—What may be regarded as a very serious defection from the Bayard ranks will be developed to-morrow in the flinging up of the Bayard sponge by the Philadelphia Times, a journal which has for two years persistently advocated the senator from Delaware as the most available of the presidential candidates before the democratic party. The Times will publish a leader in which the editor will draw his conclusion to abandon Bayard, or rather to assert that Bayard is out of the race, from the copperhead speech of the senator, delivered at Dover in June, 1861, and reported to-day, in the New York Sun, that journal quoting the Delaware Gazette, of that year, which then published the speech in full. The Times regards this secession speech, which has been dug up at this late day against Bayard, as the fatal weakness in the senator's armor. Says the Times, there will be mourning in many loyal hearts, democrats as well as republican, over the discovery that a man who has stood so high in the confidence of his country was in the hour of her greatest peril not only a sympathizer with the movement for the dismemberment of the union, but an open adviser of a peace on conditions dishonorable to the union cause and fatal to its integrity. The case against the senator from Delaware is made out so comprehensively and yet so circumstantially as to defy alike defense, explanation or palliation. His condemnation is spoken out of his own mouth in the authorized and presumably revised report of his speech at Dover on the 27th of June, 1861. In the speech on Dover Green he made an elaborate, not to say able, argument, designed to weaken the confidence of the people in the cause in which they had taken up arms, and to cripple the administration, then confessedly in a life or death struggle with rebellion. Mr. Bayard himself stated the question at issue clearly in the words, "Shall we make war upon and subjugate this new confederacy, or shall we peacefully treat with them and consent to their self-government." The young Delawarian did not hesitate to advocate with all his ability the latter alternative, and under the spell of his eloquence the people there assembled solemnly resolved that if a reconciliation by peaceful means should become impossible, the acknowledgment of the independence of the confederate states was preferable to an attempt to conquer and hold them as subjugated provinces. Senator Bayard is a man of conspicuous ability and unimpeached integrity, and of his present devotion to the union there can be no question, but that is not enough to say of the democratic candidate for president of the United States. The man who aspires to that position with any hope of winning it, must show a war record as clear as crystal, or the people will have none of him. This is a proposition not even open to argument. Nobody who looks the loyal north, a considerable part of whose vote is an absolute necessity for the election of a democratic president, in the face, will pretend to dispute it. It is a manifest deception for the friends of Mr. Bayard to entertain any other idea. Their candidate ruled himself out of the lists by the speech that he made at Dover nineteen years ago, as much as he has by the statesmanship of later years atoned for the folly of 1861 That folly was not of the kind that the nation will condone in 1880.

THE CHOICE OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, February 27.—An old-fashioned republican love feast was held to-day at the Grand Pacific hotel, in conjunction with the meeting of the state central committee. The attendance was very large and intense interest in the campaign was manifested. In the early part of the day short reports were heard from each of the nineteen congressional districts in the state. Their reports showed great unanimity of feeling in regard to the presidential campaign. Many of the speakers were independents or renegade republicans, who expressed a desire to get back into the fold and vote straight with the party. A majority of the speakers appear to favor Grant first, but all spoke enthusiastically of Washburne, Blaine, Conkling and Sherman, and were willing to support either of these, or any other good man who should receive the nomination. The time and place for holding a state convention was also discussed, and at the conclusion of the conference the state central committee went into executive session at 3:30 p m. They appointed a convention at Springfield May 19. The basis of representation was fixed the same as the last state convention, namely, one delegate for each four hundred votes cast at the last presidential election. This will make the number of delegates 730.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Another Saturday Adjournment for the Over-Worked Members.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Mr. Cameron (Wisconsin) presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin legislature deprecating any financial legislation by congress as likely to endanger the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Jonas presented a petition of owners of steamboats plying the Mississippi river, reciting that they suffer great inconvenience and pecuniary loss by the desertion of crews, or parts of crews. Passengers and mails and cotton shipments are thus disastrously delayed. The prosperity of a large part of the southwestern people, depends on the regularity of this commerce, the only penalty now laid on such desertion, being the loss of wages.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported with an amendment a bill for the erection of a public building at Montgomery, Alabama. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees, a bill admitting, free of duty, clothing and other charitable contributions from abroad for the relief of the colored emigrants in Kansas, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bailey it was agreed that on Monday next the bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public land to public education and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of the national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education was made the special order.

Mr. Gordon entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of the city of Macon was indefinitely postponed.

The morning hour having expired, the senate resumed the consideration of the five per cent bill, the question being on Mr. Edmunds's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. McDonald moved that further consideration of the motion be postponed until April first next. He desired that further time be allowed for investigation of the question.

After a spirited discussion in which Messrs. Edmunds, Jones, (Florida) Teller, Kirkwood, Hoar, Thurman, Plumb, and Allison participated, Mr. Morgan said he hoped the bill would be postponed until next session.

Mr. Edmunds moved to lay his motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost. The question recurring to Mr. Edmunds's motion to indefinitely postpone his motion to reconsider, that was also defeated; yeas 20, nays 32. The motion of Mr. McDonald to reconsider was postponed until next December.

Mr. Randolph moved to take up the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, but consented to lay the bill aside temporarily on Monday to enable Mr. Hoar to speak on the Geneva award bill. Adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

After having transacted some miscellaneous business, the house, at 12:30 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

At the expiration of the morning hour the house went into committee of the whole on the revision of rules. An amendment to rule 28, offered by Mr. Frye, was adopted, providing that it shall be in order to suspend the rules on the first and third Monday only of every month instead of on every Monday, as at present. The rules provide that preference be given on the first Monday to individuals and on the third Monday to committees.

Mr. Williams (Wisconsin) offered an amendment to rule 29, so as to require the house members of conference committees to append to their conference report an explanation of points in controversy. Adopted.

An amendment was adopted changing in some particulars the present method of drawing for seats at the beginning of a congress.

An amendment was also adopted reducing the fees of witnesses before committees from $3 to $2 a day.

No further amendments were offered until the last of the rules were disposed of, and that stage of the proceedings was attended with hand clapping and other demonstrations of gratification. Several amendments merely of a verbal character, were afterwards made and agreed to, when the committee reported the rules to the house and notice was given by Mr. Blackburn that he would ask for final action on them next Tuesday.

The house adjourned until Monday.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate this afternoon: Percy B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, to be naval officer of the district of New Orleans; Immanuel Auerbach, assistant appraiser of the district of New York, to be United States consul; Frank G. Stebbins, of New York, at Manilla; Charles C. Richardson, of Texas, at Paso del Norte; Louis S. Maguire at Muscat, James S. Williams, at Aden.

In the executive session the senate confirmed J. R. Smith as postmaster at Meridian, Miss., and rejected Benjamin C. White as census supervisor for the second district of Louisiana.

The house judiciary committee confined its attention to the private calendar and did not, as was expected, take up the case of Repre sentative Ackleu.

The joint committee on the library today agreed to recommend the purchase of a painting of Martha Washington, at a cost of $3,000, to be placed in the east room of the executive mansion as a companion piece to Stewart's Washington.

CLEARING THE WAY.

THE BOOM OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

The Latest Phase of the Macon and Brunswick Lease Question—A Formal Protest From Mr. Kimball—The Isthmus Canal—M. De Lesseps in New York.

Some ten days ago we advised our readers not to sell their railroad stock. Since then Georgia, and Central, and Atlanta and West Point stocks have advanced from five to eight cents on the dollar, and they will continue to advance. The prospects are very good for increased dividends—yes, for a large increase—and they were selling too low before, taking into consideration the dividends they were paying, compared to other interests. Take Georgia sixes, due in nine years; they are selling at 109. The Georgia railroad stock is selling at 110 now. It is non-taxable by state, county and city, and is beyond doubt a six per cent interest, and probably ten in two years, as it has made eight for the year now ending, with prosperity just set in. The Georgia and Central railroads have just entered into a contract, binding for years not to discriminate against each other, and to divide or pool their business, and to protect jointly each other's interests. This will and should advance both stocks ten points, and this is a contract independent of the one they are making with the Louisville and Nashville railroad and their line. We would not be surprised to see Central and Georgia stock 120 to 125 before a great while.

The following gentlemen arrived in this city yesterday at noon, to close up the details of the purchase of the Macon and Brunswick railroad: W. M. Johnston, of New York; John F. O'Brien, F. S. Webb, Knoxville, and Messrs. Lane and Hazelhurst, of Georgia; Mr. Couper and Mr. Goodyear, of Brunswick, are also here. The papers have all been drawn and all the preliminaries have been agreed on. The deeds would have been signed yesterday but for the absence of J. M. Johnston, whose signature is required. J. M. Johnston and W. M. Johnston are brothers-in-law to R. T. Wilson, of New York, and represent him in the pend-negotiations. J. M. Johnston was detained yesterday in Macon on business, and was expected on the night train from that place last night. The parties are to meet the governor at 9:30 o'clock this morning to close out the sale.

Mr. Kimball served a notice on the resident members of the Wilson company, and also on those who came yesterday, of his intentions to claim the road. In conversation with those who have authority to speak for the members of this company, we learn that they do not care much for his claim. They say it will not interfere at all with their plans.

Important railroad combinations are spoken of in connection with this sale, but we are not at liberty to speak of them at present. One of the parties interested in the Wilson company remarked last night in our presence that the sale of this road to the Wilson company would result in great benefit to Georgia, and Tennessee, and that it would greatly help Atlanta.

The following letter was delivered to the governor yesterday at 10 o'clock a.m.:

To His Excellency A. H. Colquitt, Governor—SIR: I hereby respectfully interpose my protest against the state of Georgia dealing with any party or parties in the matters of the lease and sale of the Macon and Brunswick railroad in conflict with my legal rights as the present highest legal bidder under the law. And as I am unable to find on any public record the names of the party or parties with whom it is alleged your excellency is contemplating negotiations, I respectfully ask as an act of justice to such persons, if any there be, as well as to my myself, that your excellency will notify them of my communication to you of the 25th instant; a copy of which I here enclose, and that I shall exercise all legitimate means to maintain my legal rights as the now only lawful bidder under the statute for the lease and sale of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. Yours respectfully, H. I. KIMBALL.

ATLANTA, February 27, 1880.

A day or two since the board of trustees of the Macon and Brunswick railroad paid into the treasury of the state $40,000. This, we learn, is the second payment made by the board since the receiver was appointed, which was about August last. The total amount paid into the treasury by the road since it came under the present management is said to be about $90,000.

The Stock Booms.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOOM.

Charleston News and Courier.

The most striking feature in the Charleston stock market is the continued demand for South Carolina railroad securities of the classes which, a few months ago, seemed to be good for nothing, or next door to it.

When the South Carolina railroad went into the hands of a receiver the stock had only a nominal value. The debt of the road, exclusive of stock, is more than it can pay, unless it secure a large increase in business. Nevertheless the stock now sells at 18, and is held at even higher figures. In the non-mortgage bonds, the advance is quite as marked. They have been down to 10 or less. Only a week ago they sold at 27. The price now is about 36 in Charleston, and in New York they have touched 37.

One theory is that there is a likelihood that the United States court will ultimately decide that the hypothecated second mortgage bonds are junior to the non-mortgage bonds, and that the non-mortgage bonds are consequently worth nearly as much as the first-mortgage bonds. This does not account for the rise in the stock, which has no real value whatever unless the road can be taken out of court, without a sale, and can command new avenues of trade. The belief is that a wealthy New York syndicate really own the major part of the different classes of securities, and intend to take hold of the road in connection with the Greenville and Columbia and the Blue Ridge railroads. The action of the legislature in remitting the taxes on the last named road and in exempting it from taxation for a term of years has certainly had an excellent effect.

THE MEMPHIS BOOM.

Memphis Appeal.

During the last few days the demand for Memphis and Charleston railroad stock has been stronger than ever. Wherever a bit of it could be heard of it was taken up, and sorts of people received letters of inquiry about it. In Madison street telegrams were flying intermittingly upon the same subject. The stock became scarce, but brokers contrived to rake some together from persons along the line of the road who held little lots in their possession. Spite of all efforts "to keep dark," and to prevent a knowledge of the value of the scrip from leaking out, the people became more and more set upon getting twenty-five for it. Sales advanced to twenty-three and a half; then it was found that a lot which brought twenty-four had been allowed to go too cheap. The buyer, however, discovered, or thought he did, that he had given too much for the stock, and accordingly he revoked his bargain. The lot was for sale again—not at twenty-four this time—and was found useful in other purchases, as the "secret" got out in some utterly unimaginable manner, that the buyer of a lot at twenty-four had "gone back" on the purchase. This was an inducement why holders should sell below twenty-four. All things can become useful in good hands—even the loss of a sale after it has been made. Wonderful are the proceedings of the heathen Chinee and of the brotherhood that kicks the curbstone with its bootheel. Yesterday morning the call for Memphis and Charleston railroad stock became more vociferous and imperative than before. Then it came out that a lot had been sold by telegram on Saturday evening for twenty-five, and that the first thing on Monday morning as many more of the same sort and at the same price were telegraphed for. The holders had won, the lately pronounced impossibility was accomplished—Charleston railroad stock had brought twenty-five. The agony now became hotter. Searches, industrious and penetrating, were set on foot after the stock with renewed energy—even twenty-five could be paid without a scruple or a protest. Next Nashville came into the field, intent upon victory, determined not to be outdone. There was a ten thousand lot of the stock that could be had. Like flames gathering around a seething pot, candidates for the ten thousand made their appearance. It was sought with ardor, as men seek the hand of lovely women. As at a tournament, seven knights contended for the coveted ten thousand. They wore no riveted helm; they drew no falchion of matchless steel—their weapons were fractions. Twenty-five for Charleston was now indisputable, and the rest of the affray was carried on to the point so puzzling to the student with his slate. "Thirty seconds" were whispered; "sixteen" followed timidly; then marched forward a detachment of eighths with a commanding air; by ones, and threes, and fives, they made the attack, but in vain. When "quarter" appeared, he was regarded as a hero. Twenty-five and a quarter for Charleston railroad stock—the stock that was kicked about the other day as waste paper. At length a full bold "half" entered the list confident of success—twenty-five and a half for Charleston—who could beat that? The gage of victory was not even now awarded, however, and sundry pigmy "thirty-seconds," backed up by several little "sixteenths," took a fresh share in the action, that now became hot and earnest. At length Nashville, who, being an outsider, had climbed a telegraph wire, threw another "quarter" into the ring, and "flaxed 'em all." Nashville was the victor, carrying off ten thousand Memphis and Charleston railroad stock at twenty-five and three-quarters. The buyer of the lot at twenty-four, but which he had given up again, was seen weeping as he beheld the victor carrying off the prize. But what caused all the rush, and demand, and eagerness, and the advance in rates? That was not easy to find out. One thing, however, was discovered—the Little Rock road had changed hands! It was gotten from its former possessors! Who has it now? That is not wholly to be told yet, but the Iron Mountain railroad and "associates"—Messrs. Texas and Pacific railroad—are regarded as coming under that denomination. East Tennessee, we have positive knowledge, missed getting the road. Was it in ignorance that this road had fallen into new possessors that the inquiry for Charleston railroad stock became so eager yesterday—or was it in consequence of that occurrence? That is what we have yet to know, but in the meantime—as Nashville is taking a share in the tournament—let us call a Nashville witness into court. The Nashville American gave testimony on Saturday last to the effect following: "The approach of Gould toward Memphis may not indicate the cutting off of that city from the west; on the contrary, we should rather expect the reverse. With the completion of the Texas and Pacific Gould is more likely to seek the way to the sea from Memphis than to continue to haul to the far east by St. Louis. At Memphis he has the choice of lines to the sea on the Atlantic coast, or to the gulf by way of Mobile, and he can easily own or control lines to either. It makes no difference to him whether his trade makes the east or the west or the south so that it fills the measure of his ambition. Indeed if the desideratum be a short way to water with western freights, we are not yet half through with the complications and readjustments." Is this the explanation of the reason why Charleston railroad stock has come into such urgent request? That road, with the East Tennessee, can reach the Atlantic directly at Brunswick and send cotton direct to Liverpool, while bringing to the seashore the limited productions that are to be had west of Fort Smith. What a vista this opens to an immense trade passing by way of Memphis, and to Memphis cotton having yet one more way of reaching tide water! Is the Little Rock to pour abundance toward the Atlantic in consequence of the transference that has been arranged for? We shall soon know that, and, in the meantime, see how Charleston railroad stock goes off to-day.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Directory.

Nashville American 27th.

It was reported, yesterday, that Messrs. Stevenson, Fogg, Evans and Baldwin, directors in the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, will resign.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway will be held here, Saturday. Vice-President Newcomb and party left here on a special train at 3 p. m. for Montgomery, and will stop over here on their return, Saturday, to be present at the meeting of the board.

The trains that were wont to bring to Nashville a great crowd of people to attend stockholders' meetings at the Chattanooga depot, will be heavily laden with them no more. Neither will the hallway of the second story of the passenger depot be jammed by people interested in the proceedings of such meetings. At the meeting yesterday five officers of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad represented one-four millions of the stock, recently purchased, while Colonel A. S. Colyar held the proxies of minority stockholders to the extent of two millions. Not more than thirty small stockholders were present. A man who owns only thirty-three shares did most of the talking. The business in hand was transacted as smoothly as in a meeting of the thirteen directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. The stock has, in fact, got into the hands of a very few men. The vacancies of four managers, who have passed in their checks, so to speak, will have to be filled to-morrow. The presumption is that it will not be by Nashville men, as the majority of the stock is likely to control. If the majority should even go so far as to suggest that they want to be represented by eight out of the thirteen directors, no one would be astonished. As the stock has been gobbled, it would not be an odd thing if the directors be scooped also—that is, providing the directors elected to serve until September should resign, and it may be taken for granted that some suggestive hints will be thrown out in that direction.

DeLesseps's Hobby.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, projector and constructor of the Suez canal, has received a warm welcome here. He was met on board the steamer Colon, on his arrival Monday, by the French diplomatic corps and committees of the Geographical society, American society of engineers, and executive officers of the Panama railroad and the Pacific mail steamship company. The first to greet him was Nathan Appleton, the Boston publisher. DeLesseps party number eighteen, including his wife and three children; Victor Danzate, who was a prominent engineer connected with the Suez canal; Henry Bionne, general manager of the expedition; T. Dirks Hallard, engineer; E. Bontan, engineer; Marcel Galay and A. Daufret, secretaries; Lieutenant Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, and General W. W. Wright.

The principal object of DeLesseps in coming to New York is, it is understood, to make some arrangements which will give to the French company control of the Panama railroad. It will be crossed at least once by the proposed canal, which will closely approach it in several places, and some arrangement by which its opposition can be withdrawn is essential to the success of the canal project. The value of the road, also, for the purpose of transporting men and material during the many years which will be occupied in the construction of the works cannot be over-estimated, and it is said that the use of the present road for the construction of a new and also at parallel road must precede the beginning of all practical operations. This statement was made authoritatively, and corroborated by the fact that the reception tendered was given by the Pacific mail steamship company, and that Henry Hart, its principal owner, and Trenor W. Park, president of the Panama railroad company, are among the day's callers. A formal conference, it is said, will be held at the hotel to-morrow. DeLesseps said in an interview:

"The manner in which I am welcomed gives me most extreme satisfaction; but what else could one expect from such a hospitable country as America? I shall be in America about two months. For one week I remain in New York, then go to Boston, then to Philadelphia, then to Washington and Chicago, to be the guest of Mr. Washburne. From there I shall go to San Francisco, stay a week, and then across to New York, and stay a few days before taking ship for France."

During his stay here DeLesseps will be tendered numerous receptions. M. DeLesseps is a man of medium height and rugged physique, apparently about 55 years old, but really 74. He speaks of his plans with the utmost confidence, and treats as of little moment the political and scientific objections which have been urged to his scheme in this country. He does not speak English, and reporters who interviewed him labored under difficulties. He talked very freely, however, to a World representative who conversed with him in the Spanish language. That he fully believes in his project and his ability to carry it out is apparent in the manner and matter of his discourse.

"I am well satisfied," said he, "with our work upon the isthmus."

"You are confirmed then in your opinion of the feasibility of making a canal at this point?"

"I am decidedly so. The report of three engineers entirely demonstrates the practicability of the proposed canal."

"And you think a canal without locks is the best?"

"Undoubtedly. If anybody wants to build a canal with locks, or a canal at some other point, let him do so. I am at the head of this enterprise, and I propose to build my canal in my own way."

"Do you expdct to obtain the necessary capital here or in Europe?"

"If I demonstrate, as I expect to, that the work will yield a profitable return on the money invested, I feel assured that capital will be attracted from here and also from Europe. I should like to have the subscription divided about equally between this country, England and France; but I do not come here to solicit subscriptions, particularly. As a matter of courtesy I deem it but due the American people to fully explain to them what is proposed, and the probable cost, leaving to them the option of becoming pecuniarily interested or not, as they may choose."

"What say you to the objections to the Panama route on account of its uncertain and irregular supply of water?"

"We have obviated that by a dam which we propose at the Natochine valley. Here we propose to construct an artificial lake with an area sufficient to contain all the surplus water of the rainy season, and to be an unfailing supply during the dry season. Its estimated capacity is one thousand millions of cubic metres of water, a quantity much greater than that of the freshet last November. In this will be sluices, or side canals, to carry surplus water to the sea. Thus you see that the freshets will not prevent the successful operation of the canal."

"Shall you open a subscription in New York?"

"I have addressed a circular to the American bankers, and they will open a subscription."

"What will be the capital stock of the company?"

"Six hundred million francs."

"And what is the estimated cost?"

"The estimated cost is put at eight hundred and forty-three million francs, but I am so certain that this is an overestimate that I feel safe in assuming that six hundred million francs, or $120,000,000, will cover the entire cost."

"What will be the price of the shares?"

"Five hundred francs each, 25 per cent of which is to be paid on subscribing and the remainder in installments as called for by the administrative board."

"Where will the headquarters of the company be?"

"In Paris."

"Have you any understanding with the French or any other government as to national protection for your company?"

"No, sir; such a thing is too absurd to think about."

"Have you heard of the proposed acquisition of Chiriqui and Golfa Dulce by the United States?"

"Yes, and of the sending of two warships down there; but that don't amount to anything. There's no question of nationality in this matter, nor need there be any sentimental patriotism about the affair, and there is none, except what has been manufactured by the newspapers,"

"Shall you ask any recognition of your work by this government?"

"No, sir; not at all." (Very emphatically.) "It is not a question of government or of legislative aid. I shall not go before the congress at Washington at all; shall make no advances in that direction, although for thirty years I was a diplomat. Since that I have been simply interested in public affairs."

"What do you think of the Monroe doctrine?"

"It is most just, and nobody should try to combat it, for in it, in my opinion, lies the safety of the American people. I have always been a firm advocate and adherent of that doctrine. In 1823, when I was an attache of the foreign office, I remember what Canning wrote to President Monroe about it."

"To what do you attribute the failure to obtain subscriptions for your canal in Paris?"

"There were three causes. First, the public had not sufficient information as to the practicability of the scheme; second, an impression had got abroad that the United States was hostile to the plan, and, third, the financial organs were against us. They had not been given control in any way of the proposed project, and they opposed it. Besides these causes I had incurred the enmity of the engineers whose offers of assistance I had sometimes been obliged to decline."

"How will you put your stock upon the market?"

"I may make arrangements here for a syndicate to sell the bonds of the canal in this country, since there are no popular subscriptions here, as in Europe."

"What do you think of the Nicaragua route?"

"It is utterly impracticable. You cannot construct a canal with twenty-one locks and make it pay. You must have a sea-level canal. As to the objections urged against my plan, they are precisely the same as I heard when I first began the Suez scheme. There were the same croakings about international difficulties, but you have only to read the article in the United States of Columbia's grant, which provides for the neutrality of the canal, and you will discover that it is in precisely the same words as the article about neutrality to the Suez canal scheme. There will be no international complications. It is folly to suppose any possible."

In his circular addressed to the American bankers who will open the subscription for the inter-oceanic canal in New York De Lesseps says that the European capitalists have shown their intention to take a share in the undertaking One-half of the public subscription, say 300,000,000 francs, will be reserved for American capitalists. Upon his return to Europe he will organize the Universal company of the inter-oceanic canal, which will commence operations with that part of the capital that will be subscribed in Europe. If the participation of America does not come up to the figure assigned to her, the amount remaining will be offered in Europe. There should be from the opening a traffic of 6,000,000 tons annually, and the annual revenue 90,000,000 francs, which would give a revenue of 10 per cent a year on a capital of 900,000,000 francs. Interest at 5 per cent will be paid to the shareholders on the sums paid by them during the progress of the work, and also during one year after the opening of the canal to large vessels. The Universal company of the inter-oceanic canal is the Columbian company, and will have its head office in Paris for the transaction of all its affairs.

A Big Strike.

COHOZE, N. Y., February 27.—The employes of the three mills of Harmony & Co., numbering 4,800 persons, struck last night and 275,000 spindles are now idle. The strikers demand an hour for dinner and 10 per cent. advance in wages. They are parading the streets with banners and transparencies. Their wages aggregate $5 000 per day. The defection is said to be inspired by politicians with a view of defeating one of the candidates for mayor.

An Elevated Accident.

NEW YORK, February 27.—A collision occurred to-day on the Third Avenue elevated railway, damaging several cars; no one was hurt.

Antonio Seca and Vincent Strano were arrested in Brooklyn for the murder of Finberty, who obtruded himself into Seca's house and in an ensuing scuffle was fatally stabbed.

A Minister's Failure.

FALL RIVER, MASS., February 27.—Rev. Charles E. Walker, a Methodist preacher, has been suspended from the ministry by an ecclesiastical commission, at the instance of his wife, who charges him with infidelity and failure to support her.

GRADY ABROAD

WITH HIS EYES AND EARS OPEN

He Stic

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 28, 1880

PRESIDENT HAYES has mustered up courage enough to nominate, towards the end of Mr. Tilden's term, the renowned Pinchback for naval officer at New Orleans. Pinch has been kept out in the cold ever since a republican senate refused to seat him, and it remains to be seen what a democratic senate will do with him. It cannot reject him any more summarily than a republican senate did.

THE plucky nihilist woman, Vera Sassulitch, who tried to assassinate the prefect of St. Petersburg, became so daring that she returned to the capital, where she was captured yesterday. If the government puts her to death, or even transports her to Siberia, lively times in the large cities of the empire may be anticipated within a very short length of time. The spirit of unrest and revolution is abroad in Russia in its most active and dangerous form.

THE bulls and bears of New York, and through them, of the rest of the country, not content with the present opportunities for speculative operations of things they do not possess, or intend to possess, are preparing to establish an exchange for transactions in mining stocks. All the gambling of San Francisco in such stocks is to be duplicated in New York, if not more so. A speculative era is upon us, and the great mass of men are on the fence waiting for the anticipated crash.

The Choice of Georgia.

The so-called independent papers of Georgia, and even some of those that support the regular democracy, seem to think that THE CONSTITUTION, in giving the presidential preferences of over six hundred well-known citizens living in sixteen towns of the state, was really working up Mr. Tilden's boom. Any such view of that piece of pure journalistic enterprise is entirely uncalled for. THE CONSTITUTION simply desired, first, to brush aside baseless statements, and, secondly, to show what is the real sentiment of the state on the subject. Our corps of local correspondents did the work; and now to establish the impartiality of this paper in this matter, we invite any known responsible party to make up a list for any town of the state. Such lists should be mailed so as to be in Atlanta on or before Thursday of next week. We hope there will be found volunteers for this work in Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and every other considerable town of the state. Lists are desired from all county seats. If the county capital is a small town, the list of preferences might well include the well-known men of the county. This offer will at least remove all doubt as to our desire to act impartially, and we hope it will give us at least six hundred additional expressions, thus enabling the intelligent readers to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the sentiment of the state relative to the succession.

The Two-Thirds Rule.

The national democratic committee, at the request of the St. Louis convention, asks each state to instruct its delegates "whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in the national convention." This is not a very important matter so far as the next convention is concerned; for the nominee of the Cincinnati convention should, and doubtless will, command the free support of two-thirds of the convention. To nominate a man by a mere majority vote at this juncture would be a political blunder, and Walpole has told the world what such an act amounts to in point of enormity.

But on all ordinary occasions, at all times when the democracy are not face to face with a revolutionary party, the rule cannot be successfully defended. The fact that it has been in force half a century does not count for much, as circumstances are not what they were when the rule was in its glory. In the old days it operated to prevent the nomination of a man who was obnoxious to the south; but now the southern democracy have no interest to subserve which is not shared by the northern democracy. With the majority rule, the south could now step from a negative to a positive position—it could say, not merely who shall not be the candidate, but who shall be. The abrogation of the rule would therefore be a southern gain, as things now are. Then again the two-thirds rule is twice out of three times the grave of the leading aspirant It is, and always has been, the hope and reliance of the weaker men, and particularly of the cloud of dark horses.

The action of the states in this matter should therefore be had with reference to conventions that follow the coming one, unless it be deemed best to institute the change at the present time. We confess that we desire above all things to see a man nominated at Cincinnati by not less than a two-thirds vote; but at the same time we acknowledge that the principle of majority rule is the true one, and that the abrogation of the two-thirds rule would doubtless give the south, in the long run, more active power than she now possesses or ever would possess under the old rule.

State Rights in Massachusetts.

In some respects, General Benjamin F. Butler is an exceedingly valuable man—though it must be admitted that in others he is not as valuable as he might be. Just now he promises to be very valuable as an humble instrument in the hands of providence to remind the republicans of Massachusetts that there is such a thing as state rights. Just now, General Butler is the attorney of a Mr. Boynton, who was defeated for congress, but who proposes to contest the matter. In his brief, Butler has gone deeply into statistics to show that, under a law adopted in Massachusetts in 1874, restricting the privilege of suffrage to those who can read and write, more than one hundred and thirty thousand men are deprived of the right to vote. It may be as well, however, to let the general describe his position in his own words:

> Now the apportionment act of February, 1872, by which eleven representatives in congress are given to Massachusetts, contains a provision that if she disfranchises any of her citizens contrary to the fourteenth amendment, her representation shall be cut down in like proportion. This law is mandatory, and if I am right in the fact it wou d take three representatives out of congress from Massachusetts, and three of her votes from the electoral college. I had another motive in bringing this to the attention of congress and the state of Massachusetts at the present time, because, feeling grat-ful to the majority of the people of the state, who have always sustained me, and not being willing to punish them on account of the action of the few who control the party machinery, which had been used to defeat me, I brought the fact to the attention of the country, of the danger Massachusetts stood in, and the danger the republican party stood in of losing three electoral votes, while our legislature was in session, so that it might repeal the obnoxious laws by which the poor man, whose wife happened to receive a barrel of flour when he was sick, may not be deprived of his vote; and the man who cannot read and write may not, by statute, be punished for voting in his ignorance, because he cannot be punished under the constitutional provision without some law.

This is very funny and very foolish. The only right surrendered by the states in adopting the fourteenth amendment was the right to disfranchise voters on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The states may surrender rights or resume them by amendment to the constitution—not THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, which amends itself, but the constitution of the United States. In the fourteenth amendment to the constitution the states merely pledged themselves not to discriminate against the negro on account of his race, or his color, or his previous condition of servitude. In other words, when a state disfranchises those who have been or would be citizens and voters, the disfranchisement must apply alike to both races. That is the whole of it. All men are disfranchised until they are twenty-one years of age, and it is in the power of the state to continue this disfranchisement indefinitely upon any other grounds save those of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Save in these particulars the state has absolute control over the grant of suffrage, and may confer it or take it away at pleasure. It has the right to disfranchise ignorance and poverty, or the right to confer the ballot upon whomsoever it will. Massachusetts and South Carolina have disfranchised ignorance, and Rhode Island has disfranchised poverty, as each state has the right to do. On the other hand, it is perfectly competent for each of these states to confer the right to vote upon women, upon Chinamen, or upon any other person or persons. General Butler has merely discovered a mare's nest with a solitary egg which threatens to hatch a mule, but his exertions will doubtless be sufficient to remind the republicans, under whose auspices the disfranchising statute of 1874 was passed, that Massachusetts still has some rights which the general government is bound to respect.

A Word to the Colored People.

We have already alluded in these columns to a very hopeful movement among the colored voters in the direction of political independence, and we have endeavored to show that even the suggestion of such a movement is full of significance in its bearings, upon the political future of the blacks. For it must be apparent that any attempt on the part of the negroes to cut loose from the leaders who have heretofore used them for special purposes, and purposes specially disreputable, is to be regarded as an event more or less notable. All this is very well, but there is another matter, and one of decidedly more importance, to which we desire to call the attention of those who have the ear and the confidence of the colored people.

There is a law in Georgia which requires every voter, white or black, to pay a poll-tax before he can exercise the privilege of casting a ballot for any candidate. When this law was first adopted there was a great complaint among the republican newspapers of the north to the effect that this law was aimed at the negroes, and was intended to disfranchise them. But, as is usually the case, the editors of these papers wrote without understanding what they were writing about. Apart from the fact that the law equally affects both races, it is to be observed that it is only an old statute which has been made more stringent; and this stringency is not for the purpose of disfranchising anyone, but for the purpose of aiding the cause of popular education. The poll-tax which each voter is compelled to pay, goes into the public school fund and is appropriated to aid in the education of both races. The colored people who are becoming intelligent enough to select their own political leaders can have no objection to a law which compels them to contribute jointly with the whites to a fund which is appropriated to their education. To object to such a tax is, to make a humiliating and unjustifiable plea of pauperism. We know of no voter able to take part in an election who is not also able to make this contribution to the cause of education.

Our advice, therefore, to the colored leaders is that they impress upon their people the necessity of paying their poll-tax, so that when they appear at a voting place they may be prepared to produce a tax receipt in response to a challenge. A correspondent of a republican journal recently drew a desperately humorous picture of the style in which colored voters are bought up by candidates at local elections, the consideration being a drink or two of whisky and the payment of the poll-tax, and it was not inaccurately stated that the candidate who had the longest purse and the deepest jug received the support of the largest number of the colored voters. Unfortunately, we are unable to deny the statements made by this republican correspondent. His perceptions were keen, and he made good use of his powers of observation. Recent election experiences in Atlanta have convinced all who have paid any attention to the matter that the only enemies to the progress and advancement of the colored people in the direction of intelligent citizenship are the colored people themselves, and that unless the restraints of education or some other wholesome moral influence can be thrown around them, our local and general elections will be merely occasions for the exhibition of the demoralization of a large class of voters. It is a species of degredation that affects all our public interests, and those of our colored friends who have any hope in the future of their race, or any desire for its moral and political advancement, should set about correcting the evil. They cannot set about it too quickly or too earnestly.

THE Buffalo Express says that Mr. Blaine "knows how to accept the situation gracefully." He does—he does. He knows just when to have a sunstroke, and where to have a fit. During a political campaign, his family physician draws a salary.

THERE is more in nihilism than the name would seem to imply.

THE remark of Mr. Blaine that he never reads the New York Sun is calculated to put Citizen Swinton on the alert. It is not often that a metropolitan journal receives such a compliment from such a source.

THE czar refuses to sit down for fear he will have to get up to make room for an explosion. This seems to us to be a waste of politeness.

THE name of the discoverer of artificial diamonds is named Hannay. Thus far, the editor of no respectable newspaper, whose attention has been called to the matter, has failed to instruct his paragrapher to say that that is what's the matter with Hannay; and, so far as our observation extends, no paragrapher has failed to carry out the instructions.

ANNA DICKINSON denies that she is thirty years old. This is evasive. The accusation is that she is forty-seven. Will she deny that?

A REPUBLICAN editor says he is coming to Atlanta to "attend THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." Atlanta is a fine mule market, and they all come here after awhile; but they are not allowed to kick after they get here.

IT seems to be easier to build an interoceanic canal in defiance of all the United States tubs of war than to lease one Georgia railroad.

THE New York Tribune congratulates the brethren on the harmony in the Utica convention. Mr. Reid is evidently preparing to make his esteemed organ a tender to the Grant boom. He will do this in the interest of "harmony."

GENERAL BOYNTON'S controversy with General Sherman is probably closed; but it seems queer that Boynton should desire to avoid a civil tribunal.

MR. BAYARD was too much of a secessionist previous to the war to suit the north, and now he is too far east in his opinions to suit the south and west. Even statesmanship has its misfortunes; but in this instance it is not a misfortune, for Mr. Bayard declares he is no candidate.

IN California it seems that John is getting to be a mustgolian. And yet John would be a better man in Kearney's place—or in Kalloch's either, for that matter.

PROBABLY no man ever had as many defeats to suffer in silence as Mr. Tilden. The choice of Cincinnati was a defeat, and now when the east wind begins to blow from the south he will be defeated again. He seems to have a good deal of stamina to be defeated so often and still retain his health.

THE state of affairs in some portions of Ireland is terrible, and yet Mr. Parnell and his organs continue to abuse the Herald. Mr. Parnell's mission was ended weeks ago.

WE put it to a well-known Philadelphia affabilian—wouldn't a sort of Jamison letter help the third term along? Come, now—honestly!

THE New Haven Register suggests that there is a good deal of western reserve about Ohio. Well, yes. An Ohio man is modest as a newsboy until he becomes intoxicated on a mug of cider, and then watch out for squalls.

OLD man Simon Cameron has gone off to Florida, following in the wake of Grant and the earthquake. He will now get an opportunity to exhibit his white cotton gloves to the greedy eyes of southern citizens.

THE two wings of the Massachusetts democracy gave a patriotic flap on Washington's birthday and came together. The reunion was cemented with bread and wine.

THEY say now that General Butler proposes to come out and declare himself a full-grown democrat, with all that the name implies. It will be observed that the third term business is gathering unexpected strength.

IN GENERAL.

—Dr. Brandeth's pill-grimage is o'er.

—George Augustus Sala is en route for San Francisco.

—Krupp cares not who make the laws so long as he makes the cannon.

—"Nihilist? Pooh!" said the czar. "Out of nothing comes"—when, Bang! went his dining-table.

—There are indications that the croquet mania will again ravage the country the coming season.

—He who fights and runs away gets his promotion and much back pay.—New Orleans Picayune.

—There are still plenty of Ohio men who would like to be czar and live in the winter palace.

—London Truth says that everybody has something of the cat in his disposition and a lurking pleasure in worrying mice.

—Carroll Tilton, son of Theodore and Elizabeth, is preparing for the ministry. He makes his home with his mother.

—It isn't so about the young queen of Spain. She is still suffering severely from melancholy and nervous agitation.

—Othello was the originial of "What is home without its smother?—New Orleans Picayune.

—Boston papers charge Cyrus W. Field with trying to make strangers believe he is a "disguised dook."

—Uneasy rests the head with four pounds of dynamite under it.—Czar of all the Russias.

—New Yorkers are said to be impulsive. Bostonians phlegmatic, Philadelphians sober, Cincinnatians earnest, Chicagoans enthusiastic, and St. Louisans devout.

—It doesn't flatter Mary Anderson to call her "the fairy of the stage." She has enough common sense to realize that no fairy ever weighed 138 pounds in her stocking feet.

—A man is known by the company he keeps. If he is seen anywhere near a box of early strawberries, you are right in believing that he is a millionaire.

—To have the bride staud under a floral horse shoe, and each usher wear a tiny one on the lappel of his coat, instead of the old-fashioned boutonniere, is the newest development in the horse-shoe mania.

—When a girl is twenty she feels very easy on that score. It's only when she scores another that she begins to wonder who invented wrinkles.—Detroit Free Press.

—It is fortunate for the orator that the newspapers do not print the average eulogy in congress over a deceased member. In the cold print of the Congressional Record their tawdy fustian is extraordinarily ridiculous.

—Bessie Turner denies that she is married to a stage carpenter. But Bessie must pardon the public if they appear incredulous. Any girl who could be "toted" around the house from room to room, without waking, might have been married a dozen times and not know it.

—The home of the Murats, at Bordentown, N. J., is owned by an Irish widow named Flynn, who lets out rooms to families. She stables her cow in the main hall of this former home of princes, and the room in which the duchess de Mouchy was born is her kitchen, parlor, and bed-room.

—Senor Zamacona, Mexican minister to the United States, is poetically described as "tall and slender, wearing flowing locks just touched by frost and having a mobile, spiritual face, delicate features and a manner gentle and polished." His wife has "a sweet, smiling, animated countenance and a soft, quiet bearing."

—The inauguration of the new crematorium at Milan took place on December 26, 1879, under the presidency of Dr. de Christoforis, who is president of the society. The members of the society now number more than two hundred. During the three years it has existed, forty-eight cremations have taken place.

—Ouray, the Ute, is short and stout. He has a square face, and wears a high hat. He has somewhat of a beard. He speaks Spanish well. General Adams says that Ouray is a man of intelligence, but that when he was told that the Utes had acted badly he smiled, shrugged his shoulders and merely said that it is only a way the Indians have.

> —A bunch of flowers,
> A book or two,
> A little billing,
> A little coo,
> A little coming
> And going, till
> They go to church
> And say: "I will,"
>
> And that ends it.—Salem Sunbeam.

—The Illustrirte Zeitung gives the following statistics concerning the telegraphic wires of the world. Those of Europe measured at the close of 1878, 763,786 English miles; those of America, 114,157; Asia, 24,521; Australia, 25,582; and Africa, 8,148. The telegraphic net that embraces the world comprises, therefore, 980,170 English miles, or 1,513,633 kilometres.

—A fact probably but little know is that the United States nickel 5 cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is two centimeters in diameter, and its weight is five grammes. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the decimeter, and two of them will weigh a decagramme. As a kiloliter is a cubic meter, the key to the measure of length is also the key to the measure of capacity.

—Dr. Gould, formerly of the Dudley observatory, Albany, N. Y., but at present director of the Cordova observatory, (Argentine Republic, South America,) announces that a great comet is just now in the neighborhood of the sun, moving northward. This is an unexpected visitor, as no large comet has been looked for this year, and no small one of importance.

—Baron Von Schlozer, the German minister to the United States, is a bachelor of pl ts and simple ways and habits, and was thoroughly trained in diplomatic work while private secretary to Prince Bismarck. He is a regular pedestrian, taking a long constitutional daily, going to the post-office for his mail, and generally walking to the office of the secretary of state or the white house, when anything calls him in that direction.

—When Washington was on his way to Red Bank, just one hundred years ago, he slept one night at Chew's landing, a village which is also in New Jersey. Next morning he was surprised to find that half the inhabitants had formed themselves into a delegation to ask of him a contribution toward a new Episcopal church. He not only gave the contribution, but signed the church book, and so did Carroll, of Carrollton. The book has been religiously preserved in the vestry, and every governor of New Jersey has for many years given something to keep the building in order. Now, however, it is to be torn down, and a commonplace brick church erected.

—According to a report laid before the communal administration of Antwerp, Rubens left 2,235 pictures, of which 228 are sketches. There exist besides 484 drawings by him. Of the pictures and sketches 829 have never been reproduced; 670 of his works are known only by reproductions, and of 293 every trace has been lost. As the artistic congress of 1877 had expressed the desire that a complete collection of Rubens' works should be formed by the town of Antwerp, the committee charged with carrying out the project states that the town will be obliged to have reproduced 536 pictures and to acquire 921 prints in order to carry out the desideratum. A sum of 30,000 francs will be required for the purpose.

—The latest foreign mail has a rumor from Paris to the effect that the Beaconsfield cabinet are now working quietly but persistently with the object of acquiring a naval station near the mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris, and have gone so far as to fix upon the exact spot, called Shatt-el-Arab. The negotiations have been intrusted to Sir Henry Layard, who has received instructions to mention the matter to the sultan, pointing out that the acquirement of such a station in the gulf would be much to the interest of the sublime porte, especially since Asia Minor has been taken under the quasi guardianship of England, and must eventually be defended by English arms should political complications with Russia occur. With a naval station at Shatt-el-Arab, a British army of combined English and native troops from India could be readily landed to oppose any Russian descent from the Caucasus on the Euprates Tigris line, and Bussorah would be the English base of operations.

Conkling's Convention.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

"Of urgent importance!" This is the melancholy confession of the republicans of the empire state. "Of urgent importance!"

New York Tribune, rep.

The efforts of the Grant managers did not stop, however. They sought to make the delegates from anti-Grant districts believe that they are in honor bound to accept the pledge as applying to them as well as the delegates at large. Some of these delegates are reported to have made the mistake of giving in their submission to the interpretation of the resolution. If they have really done so, they had better correct their error at once. No man chosen to represent a Blaine district at Chicago can vote for Grant and plead the convention's resolutions in justification of his course, unless the nomination of Grant be a foregone conclusion. In case of a contest, a delegate who disobeys the instructions of his district will have a reckoning to settle with his constituents, and will find himself instantly retired by them from public life. The delegates are bound by all considerations of honor to vote at Chicago as the constituents who chose them expect them to vote, and they will be held closely to their duty.

New York Times, rep.

The New York delegation to the Chicago convention is instructed to use its earnest and united efforts to secure the nomination of General Grant. The moral effects of these instructions will not be lost on the republicans of the country by any pretense that the convention was the mere instrument of recording the will of Senator Conkling. The sentiment of the convention in favor of General Grant was much stronger than its allegiance to Mr. Conkling, and it was in this, as in other respects, very largely representing the republicans of the state. Mr. Conkling merely floated with a current which he could not stem if he would; and so far as his personal influence molded the organization of the convention, it was, in a way, calculated neither to disarm the hostility of the opponents nor to attract the support of the waverers. So far as the power of official patronage was felt in the convention, it was adverse to General Grant, and there was no struggle for leadership within the party which obscured the main issue before the convention. That was fairly decided on its merits, and New York throws her seventy republican delegates into the scale of Grant's nomination with a degree of emphasis and unanimity which is a hopeful augury for the decision with which other thirty-five electoral votes will be cast for his election.

Chicago Times, ind.

On the whole, it is not apparent that the action of the Utica convention has changed the republican presidential situation. New York has pronounced for Grant in spite of a sentiment for Blaine, which appears even stronger than that which was stilled in Pennsylvania. The stilling of the Blaine sentiment in New York, and the forcing of Grant upon the convention, adds to the dark cloud which the Pennsylvania affair cast over a glorious name. The politicians who are fighting for Grant scored another victory yesterday, but the fame of their leader suffered quite as grievous a wound as it suffered at Harrisburg. They conquered, but Bozarris fell, bleeding at every vein. Since the strength of Grant may be expected to fall off in every other part of the country, as the result of the discreditable tactics employed in Pennsylvania and New York, in precisely the same ratio in which it has gain d there, it is no exaggeration to say that his chances are no better than they were after the Harrisburg convention lifted its feeble voice for him, if they are as good. It does not even appear a certainty that the vote of New York will be cast as a unit for Grant, notwithstanding the injunctions and instructions of the convention. The individual delegates, of course, will have the liberty to vote as they choose at Chicago, and the possibility of a disregard of the instructions by such delegates as represent Blaine constituencies was hinted at in the convention yesterday, and threats were made against delegates who should assume such a liberty. If the delegates are men of spirit, these menaces will hardly strengthen their determination to vote for Grant.

New York Herald, ind.

The Conkling star is still in the ascendant, but it shines with faded lustre. The senator succeeded in controlling the convention, but by a much narrower majority than his supporters expected and his opponents conceded. The resistance to the third term has proved altogether stronger than any body dared hope or ventured to predict twenty-four hours ago. On the exciting question which has been the hinge of the controversy—the question which has caused all the stir of political activity in the assembly districts during the choice of delegates, the question which was deemed paramount to every other in the estimation of both the republican factions and of all outsiders—on this central question, which dwarfed and eclipsed every other, Mr. Conkling and his powerful machine has had a narrow escape from defeat. Had the contesting delegations been admitted from Albany, Oneida and other counties, the resolution committing the convention to the ex-president would have been lost. The vote which had this mortifying result was taken immediately after Senator Conkling had made one of the most dexterous speeches ever delivered in a political convention. All the previous work of the machine in the assembly districts, and all the force of Mr. Conkling's eloquence, barely saved the resolution from defeat. This unexpected demonstration of weakness after the machinery had done its utmost, and when the great senator was on the ground to command his forces in person, will encourage the anti-third term republicans in other states, and especially the supporters of Mr. Blaine, who would have had a majority at Utica had the convention been a fair expression of the real preference of the New York republicans. The prospect looks hopeful for a rapid subsidence of the third-term boom, and the withdrawal of the ex-president before the national convention meets.

The Great Canal.

New York Times, rep.

The real difficulty to be overcome, in this country as well as abroad, is that of raising money. While our people have hitherto believed that an interoceanic canal was more practicable and more desirable at Nicaragua than at Panama, we do not believe that they have any serious objection to a French company constructing one at the latter place if it can. If it can raise the money and bring the appliances to bear to open a waterway through the rocky wall of the Cordilleras at the narrowest part of the isthmus, why should they object, so long as they are secured in a fair share of the benefits at a reasonable price. Nor do we imagine that M. DeLesseps will find any serious political obstacle placed in his way. The United States is not afraid of a French corporation delving for the canal across the isthmus, nor do we believe that there is any misgiving as to its readiness or its ability to secure ample protection to all its rights and interests in the premises. The shade of the excellent Mr. Monroe will not stand guard upon a peak in Darien to deter foreign enterprise from conferring any benefit upon the nations that may be within its power.

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

The people who have been clamoring for armed interference on the isthmus of Panama are made to appear rather absurd by the announcement of M. DeLesseps that he has an idea of violating the Monroe doctrine and will be only too glad to have the United States take half of his stock, or more, if the capital is forthcoming. M. DeLesseps is evidently very much in earnest. He believes the route selected by his engineers to be the best and most practicable one, and certainly the opinion of the man who constructed the Suez canal is entitled to rather more weight than the views of gentlemen who are at best mere theorists. M. DeLesseps assures us that the canal can be built and that he can procure in Europe the necessary capital to build it. In view, however, of the great interest which this country has in the canal he prefers to offer to American capitalists the opportunity to subscribe for a controlling share of the stock. Nothing, it seems to us, could be fairer than this proposition. As to the armed intervention of the United States, M. DeLesseps declares that he is unable to see what reason exists for such interference. He is no only willing but anxious that the United States should be fully protected and that it should have a financial interest in the enterprise. As to the question whether the Nicaragua route should be preferred to that of M. DeLesseps, a sufficient answer, it appears to us, is found in the fact that the enterprise in the hands of the man who built the Suez canal would be an infinitely safer investment than in the hands of engineers who have never accomplished any similar work of sufficient magnitude to entitle them to a decision in their favor. As far as we are concerned, we have no preference for either route, but we can see no reason why M. DeLesseps should not be permitted to build his canal on the terms proposed.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

M. DeLesseps has arrived in New York and will begin immediately to make arrangements for placing more than half the stock of the canal company on the American market. As M. DeLesseps is not the sort of person to permit congress to step under his feet it is reasonably certain that his arrangements will be completed in a very little while. It is necessary, therefore, that the earnest patriots who have galvanized the Monroe doctrine, if they mean to accomplish anything with that respectable instrument, should bestir themselves. It would be well, perhaps, since M. DeLesseps no longer is upon the isthmus directing his myrmidons in their work of insulting the American eagle, for the earnest patriots to change their tactics. For the present it is unnecessary to order out the army and navy, and carry the isthmus at the point of the bayonet and boarding-pike; let us direct our attention to M. DeLesseps himself, and proceed, for the present, with nothing more violent than policemen. If the Monroe doctrine is to be successfully invoked in the matter, the numerous subscriptions to the stock must be nipped in the bud; for even the most enthusiastic of the patriots would perceive the absurdity of bringing that "fundamental principle of our foreign policy" to bear upon a stock company composed for the most part of American citizens. Consequently the policemen should be used to prevent the preponderating American element from entering into the French scheme, either directly, by placing a guard with drawn clubs in front of every banking house where subscriptions to the stock are to be received, or indirectly, by arresting M. DeLesseps and incontinently bundling him out of the country on general principles. In either event subscriptions would be checked and so much money necessary for the building of the canal would have to come from Europe; and then the earnest patriots would have some shadow of right for bringing forward the Monroe doctrine and waging war to the death. But unless this, or some equally efficacious plan for keeping Americans out of the work can be devised and acted upon, the Monroe doctrine may as well be returned to its band box.

Bouncing Blaine.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

What do Blaine's friends mean by promising us "a brilliant administration, without much reform or much economy?" These are the terms in which it is described at Washington. Now what does it mean?

1. In the first place it means a grand imperial policy of subsidy and national aggrandizement, such as marked the republican regime from 1865 to 1873. It means the undertaking of the Nicaragua canal, either by the government or by a corporation, the treasury or the United States guaranteeing the interest on the capital to the extent of $100,000,000. Mr. Frye, of Maine, one of Mr. Blaine's most intimate supporters, comes out strongly for an appropriation of $20,000,000 a year for five years in behalf of this enterprise. When so conservative and able a man takes ground like this it is significant.

2. It means a subsidy policy toward our commerce, the application of millions directly to its support. Mr. Blaine has often urged that $5,000,000 of the funds now used in the census be spent in commercial subsidies, but President Blaine will want his navy also well sustained, in view of canal complications, and both the naval and commercial marine will be liberally dealt with from the federal treasury.

3. Mr. Blaine is a great admirer of the Pacific ocean, its islands and its American coast. His Chinese treaty was framed to suit Californian views, but he will also seek new stations for the American flag beyond our present boundaries.

4. Mr. Blaine's policy will be essentially imperial. In it everything except armies is will be a Napoleonic chase for la gloire. Glory, the American eagle, the old flag and an appropriation will be the watchword. What jingoism is to the British—that is a headlong plunge for material aggrandizement — Blaine's administration will be to America. The republican party is full of this spirit. It chafes under democratic rule in congress because the southern men are "slow," "penurious," and not accustomed to do things with energy and in a "grand and generous" way. The republicans are careless of constitutional limitations, confident of the charmed life of the republic and eager to do whatever seems good. They established a beneficient national system of trade-mark registration—and are surprised years after to find they had no constitutional authority to do so. They are hungry for another grand era of national development, corrupting subsidy, expansion of credits and collapse! Mr. Blaine, with his savory subsidy record, is the man to put in power upon the top wave of this pro-perity, hoping, probably, to retire before the reflux of the billow gravels the people in the lowest depth of commercial disaster.

The Heathen Chinee in Virginia.

Richmond Commonwealth.

The digest of cases of the California reports has one head that reads as follows:

People v. Ah Chung.
People v. Ah Cow.
People v. Ah Fong.
People v. Ah Fu g.
People v. Ah How.
People v. Ah Ki.
People v. Ah Kine.
People v. Ah Ling.
People v. Ah Lov.
People v. Ah Ping.
People v. Ah Ling.
People v. Ah Li.
People v. Ah Woo.
People v. Ah Yo.
People v. Ah Yek.

If the commonwealth of Virginia could get her deserts out of the roundiating gang that has stolen possession of her, her judicial reports would very soon have a table of cases that would not read unlike California's—that is, if all the defendants were indicted under names that befitted them.

No New Fashion for Washburne.

Cleveland Herald.

It appears that Mr. Washburne was not correctly repre-ented in the statement which appeared in the Chicago Inter-Ocean announcing that he would not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for president. What he did authorize the Inter-Ocean to say was that he was a Grant man first, last and all the time, and that he would not be a candidate as long as there was any chance of nominating General Grant But, if it should be impossible to nominate the hero of Appomattox, then he would consider himself subject, like any other American citizen, to the will of the convention. This is manly and sensible. No American citizen in sound health and clothed in his right mind has a right to say that he will not be a nominee for president if the people call him to that position. We may add that very few men have ever positively refused to accept a unanimous nomination for president of the United States, and, as human nature is at present constituted, very few ever will. Mr. Washburne is not going to set up a new fashion in that respect. Why should he?

All Will be Gratified.

Washington Republican.

Of course, neither party will have the choice of the other's candidate. The democrats seem to desire the nomination of General Grant by the republicans, and they are likely to be gratified—not for the reason that they desire it but because the republicans so decide it. They look as if Mr. Tilden would be the democratic nominee, and no candidate would be more pleasing to the republicans—yet he will not be nominated because the republicans desire it, but for the reason that the democrats cannot honorably do anything else but to put him at the head of the column. He expects it, he demands it, and he will get the nomination.

The Political Sodom.

New York Star.

Mr. William L. Scott, of the democratic national committee, favored Philadelphia as the place for holding the convention, declaring that there was no city on God's footsto l that needed something of this sort so badly to enlighten it and get some civilization into it. And Mr. Scott was right. Philadelphia is the political Sodom of the North American continent. If the record of the radical thugs who control its local administration were known, the history of the Tweed ring would seem but a chapter of venal crimes beside it.

There Will be Grease.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It has been decided in Cincinnati to bait the trap for the southern trade on St. Patrick's day. On the 17th of March the southern merchants will be invited to visit the city, over the Southern railway, and partake of a free lunch. It was not intended in the first place to have butter on the table, but since the democratic convention will carry some money to the city in June it has been determined to give the guests a little grease for their bread.

A Good Suggestion.

Savannah Recorder.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is sounding the prominent men in different counties as to their choice for a democratic president. Mr. Tilden and Mr. Thurman appear to be the choice of the majority. We would suggest to THE CONSTITUTION that it call upon the press of the state for their choice. It is presumed that editors do a little independent thinking, and have a reason for the faith that is in them. Let us hear from the Georgia press.

Vermont's Perfect Flower.

Washington Post.

Vermont has instructed for Edmunds as the most perfect flower of her civilization. We cannot imagine a more thrilling sight than his superfrigid section of the north pole marching towards the white house in solemn charge of the amendments. A frigorific wave would be a zephyr to it.

Blaine Will Not Be Nominated.

New York Sun.

If Grant is beaten in the Chicago convention, will it be Blaine who will carry off the nomination? No, not at all. Blaine is too timid in a fight; he halts and falters. Grant being put out of the way, his friend Washburne will probably be the man.

Only Even Fives Wanted.

Springfield Republican.

Alex. Stephens may be sound on the goose, but he's way off when he thinks this country needs a four-dollar gold piece. Americans always bet an even five.

When Newton is Lonely.

Covington Enterprise.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the journal of the times, and Newton county feels lonesome when an issue is missed.

What an Independent Paper has to Say about It.

The Holman Pad has been tried by over 1,000,000 patients, and its success has been simply phenomenal. There are 500 to-day being used in Atlanta, and we have yet to hear of the first one that has failed to give satisfaction. We heard two of our most prominent citizens who have been using the Pad for several weeks discussing its merits yesterday, and we may truly that if their comments could be published in the Gazette this morning, it would result in 1,000 being ordered in less than a week We have repeatedly heard those who had used them discuss their merits, and we feel safe in recommending them to our readers as the most powerful remedial agent that is known to modern medicine. Give them a trial, and if they don't do what is claimed we will pay the damages.—Atlanta Sunday Gazette.

Call in on Smyth & Co., 57 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., and procure a Liver and Stomach Pad. Price, $1, $3 and $5. Infant Pads, $1.50. Mailed on receipt of price.

Send for Dr. Faleehild's Lecture—"Nature's Laws," containing hundreds of indorsements from celebrated people, physicians, journalists, politicians, lawyers and planters. Sent free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

To ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA

Statement Showing the Condition
—OF THE—

Georgia Home Insurance Comp'y.

COLUMBUS, GA., DECEMBER 31st, 1879.

(W. P. & W. F. PATTILLO, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.,)

CAPITAL STOCK.

Amount paid up in Cash	$280,000 00
Stockholders notes, secured by paid up stock	200,000 00—$300,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in hands of Agents	$ 17,845 03
United States Registered Bonds	89,000 00
State and Municipal Bonds	72,734 63
Cotton Manufacturing Stocks	81,227 85
National Bank and all other Stocks	66,793 40
Real Estate	67,100 00
Loans secured by Mortgages and Stocks	51,090 80—$551,301 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Reserve for all other Liabilities including Re-Insurance Fund	73,009 74
Net surplus	178,291 98—$551,301 72

INCOME FOR PAST SIX MONTHS.

Gross Premiums	$ 66,174 33
From all other sources	17,920 71—$ 84,085 01

EXPENSES FOR PAST SIX MONTHS.

Fire Losses	$31,205 38
All other disbursements	28,296 81—$ 59,408 19

STATE OF GEORGIA, MUSCOGEE COUNTY:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, J. Rhodes Browne, President of the Georgia Home Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is true and correct in every particular. J. RHODES BROWNE, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Fifth day of February, 1880.
561 feb28—d1t GEO. W. DILLINGHAM, Notary Public.

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
BY
The Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
7 WHITEHALL STREET,
In Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

The counters must be cleared for the Spring Stock. Bargains in every Department.
651 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m &wky6m 2d pg

The Lament of Balkh.

"The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily News says that Abdul Rahman Khan has not gone to Balkh but to Badakshan."—Cable Dispatch.

Woe! Woe! for the people of Balkh!
It's the talk of the town—and the town is all talk—
How Abdul Rahman,
That perdilious Khan,
Has cantered off lightly to foul Badakshan;
And this, be it known, after drawing a chalk,
That he'd promised to follow, from Tashent to Balkh.

Abdul Rahman,
As we know, is the Khan
Who is running for ameer in Afghanistan,
And—a fact that is making his chances but slim—
The whole country is running to him!
But Balkh, the loyal, has waved its caftan
And thrown up its turban for Abdul Rahman.

Yet Balkh is forsaken! Abdul Rahman Khan
Has gone off to its rival, despised Badakshan!
And there isn't a man, from the greatest Sirdar
To the meanest Panjana that strolls the bazar,
But is ready to swear
To do all and dare
What is left if 'twill lighten his dismal despair.
And they vow and declare
That they'd give all their share
Of the blissful hereafter to get the thing square;
If he won't come to Balkh, this cheat of a Khan,
To send him as dogs-meat to foul Badakshan.

On the Asian plains, from Samarcand
To the rulins where Merv lies sleeping,
A mourning sorrow sweeps over the land
As the maidens of Balkh go weeping.

For the women, too,
Are all in a stew,
And are looking uncommonly wretched and blue.
In every zenena
Whole bushes of henna
Have been recklessly wasted; the very duenna
Has so flooded herself with attar of roses
That wherever she goes they're all holding their noses;
What with sorrow and rage at the Khan's shabby flight
The women of Balkh

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRADE
S.S.S.
MARK.

PERRY, HOUSTON COUNTY, GA.

We have known "Swift's Syphilitic Specific" tested in hundreds of obstinate cases of Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, etc, and testify that it made the most perfect and permanent cures in every case.

CAPT. HUGH L. DENNARD, Savannah, Ga.
GEN. ELI WARREN, Augusta, Ga.
SAM. D. KILLEN, Judge Co. Court,
J. W. WIMBERLY, Dr. J. C. GILBERT, Druggist.
J. L. WARREN, of firm of J. W. Lathrop & Co., Savannah, Ga.
J. W. MANN, County Treas'r,
ED. JACKSON, Dep't Cl'k Sup'r Ct.
WM. D. PIERCE, Sh'ff.
COL. C. C. DUNCAN,
MAJ. WM. BRUNSON,
MESSRS. DAY & GORDON.

We are personally acquainted with the gentlemen whose signatures appear to the above certificate. They are citizens of said county, of the highest respectability and character.

A. S. GILES,
Ordinary Houston Co., Ga.
D. H. CULLER,
Clerk Superior Court Houston Co., Ga.

I am personally acquainted with the proprietor, and also with many of the gentlemen whose signatures appear to the foregoing certificates. They are men of high character and standing.

A. H. COLQUITT,
Governor of Georgia.

Prepared only by the SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.
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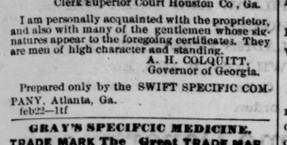
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MAR English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-



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Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific, Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. ☞Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta a Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN LAMAR.
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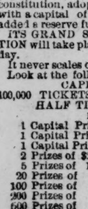

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A Sure Appetizer.
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A Complete Strengthener.
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A Valuable Medicine.
IRON BITTERS,
Not Sold as a Beverage.
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For Delicate Females.

Highly recommended to the public for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC especially in Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittents, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. To the aged, ladies, and children requiring recuperation, this valuable remedy can not be too highly recommended. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs. A teaspoonful before meals will remove all dyspeptic symptoms.
TRY IT.
Sold by all Druggists.
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ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IS
HENRY'S
Carbolic Salve
This Compound possesses the most remarkable Healing Properties of any known agent employed for the purpose of curing
SORES, WOUNDS, CUTS, BRUISES,
Inflamed and abraded surfaces, and for
ALL SKIN DISEASES.
Its cleansing properties remove all impurities that hinder the formation of healthy flesh, and the work of cure goes on to completion with most WONDERFUL RAPIDITY. Let no family be without a box of it in the house. Physicians extol its virtues; and the thousands who have used it unite in recommending it.
Ask for Henry's Carbolic Salve, and take no other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
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LOTTERIES.

LA. S. L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1880—115th Monthly Drawing
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 24, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.
ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.
It never scales or postpones
Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE $80,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$80,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $800	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

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Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky AND FAIREST IN THE WORLD.
17th
Popular Monthly Drawing of the COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO
At Macauley's Theatre, in the city of Louisville on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880
THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.
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1	Prize		10,000
1	Prize		5,000
10	Prizes, $1,000	each	10,000
20	Prizes	500 each	10,000
100	Prizes	100 each	10,000
200	Prizes	50 each	10,000
600	Prizes	20 each	12,000
1000	Prizes	10 each	10,000
9	Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9	Prizes 200 each,	" "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each,	" "	900
1,960	Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
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AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Plowing—Speculation—Brood Sows—Poultry Raising—Farm Notes—Hog Cholera—Selling Cotton—Care of Sheep—The Wool Season—Effects of Lime.

A SUMMER DAY.

I wandered out by fields of grain,
All golden in the sun,
Like swelling waves of ocean's main,
By breezes played upon.

The sky looked far in distant haze;
The wild dove's mournful song
In cadence sweet from out the maize
Was borne the lanes along.

The willie-weaver trilled his note
From the willow bending low,
In fuzzy grass beyond the moat
Where freckled lilies grow.

There was a peace in all the air;
The reapers' distant hum,
The binders, busy here and there,
Were gathering harvest home.

A perfect rest crept o'er my heart;
The evening shadows fell;
My eyes must turn back to the mart
Where city fashions dwell.

But often I will seek the rest
Of country shade and sward,
Where peaceful thoughts sweep o'er the breast
And praises to the Lord.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

It is true that the management of a farm requires unceasing labor and unremitting diligence, as much so as any other business of life. Yet it is a pleasant life and its surroundings are calculated to inspire peace and happiness. In the country one can listen to the hum of insects and the song of birds. True, one cannot attend opera every night in a crowded room, and dispute over the merits of an Abbott, but as the sun peeps over the clouds in the eastern sky, the freshly illumined trees will resound with sweet sounds. Birds will join in chorus, "runs," "trills," "solos," "obligatos," "duets" and all. The bobolinks in the meadow; the little birds in the wheat; the harsh cry of the cat-birds in the thicket; the mourning "to-whit" of the owl in the woods; the whirring wing and echoing call of the "whip-poor-will" in the gray of the evening; the "bob-bob white" of the partridge; the chirp of the cricket; the hum of the bee over the perfume of flowers; all notes of one accord. There is no "drop curtain" or side scenes, badly painted, but a clear blue sky above and around, fields dressed in living green, or whitening to the harvest, all glistening with pearly dew, and a balmy air fragrant with the perfume of flowers can be drank. Off in the country, how many ties, how many resources, friendships with cattle, horses, trees, the satisfaction in growing crops, in improved fields, and an intimacy with nature, with the clouds, the sun, and the seasons. Farm life humbles a man, teaches him patience and reverence, and gives proper tone to his system.

Farmer, beautify your home. Have grass in your yard, have trees that will refresh you with their shade; dot your yard with bright flowers that will gladden the eye with their many colored tints, and make the air around redolent with their fragrance. From your porches suspend hanging baskets filled with trailing vines; give everything a cheerful look that the homestead may be

"A spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

BEAUTIFY YOUR FARMS.

Every man owes it to the community in which he is living to contribute to the general reputation and public enjoyment by making his surrounding as attractive as possible. A measure of time and expense should be devoted by every one to the making of his farm and his home more beautiful year by year. Many farms in Dixie could be improved in appearance by a few days' extra work each year. Our country towns are improving rapidly, and while the improvement fever is on, it should extend into the rural district's. It speaks loud for a people where there are respectable looking farm buildings dotting the valleys, with everything about them neat and commodiously arranged. Look around and see if there isn't something you can do that will improve the looks of your property.—Hawkinsville, (Ga.,) Dispatch.

BROOD SOWS.

A brood sow is perhaps at her best as a producer, in the number and quality of her pigs, as well as in the secretion of milk, when she is from two to three years old. After a sow reaches four years of age her powers of generation usually grow weaker, and she is much less liable to save the pigs that may be dropped. Under ordinary circumstance we would not recommend the keeping of brood sows, by farmers who are raising hogs for the general market, after they reach four years of age.

EXPERIMENTS AND BOOKS.

We frequently hear farmers say that they only plant cotton, that any one can grow it, that no books or study is necessary. Ah! is there any crop like it? When a crop of corn is planted, the farmer seeks to develop the seed in the greatest measure and the simplest form. If he plants tobacco, he desires to perfect the leaf. If sugar cane, the stalk; but in cotton, several things are desired. The farmer must learn from his own experience, and the written experience of others all about cotton, from the selection of early planting sometimes catches the early frost, or his seed are rotted; and if he plants too late, frost may hurt him at the tale end of the season. He must learn that ammoniacal and nitrogenous fertilizers will give development of stalk and leaves and few bolls, and they will open slowly. If he uses phosphates too liberally the growth of the lint may be injured. In fact the farmer must learn from some source the use of different manures and fertilizers for the cotton crop. Science can yet do much for cotton; its lint is still to be increased, lengthened and made finer and the per cent of seed reduced.

THE HOG CROP.

It is now established that the hog crop of 1879 was about 1,000,000 hogs short. Counting these at 200 pounds each, making 200,000,000 pounds, which will be felt sooner or later, when ceases the profitable employment given to laborers of all kinds who eat pork, and who can easier pay for it this year than formerly. And so soon as the crop passes from farmers' hands we look for a large advance, making princely fortunes for those who have large stocks on hand. And there is but little doubt that summer and early fall hogs will command top prices. With a large demand and a million deficiency nothing reasonable can defeat an advance in pork.

EFFECTS OF LIME.

Upon deep alluvial and clay soil lime increases the crop of potatoes, and renders them less waxy. Sprinkled over them, it preserves them, and when riddled over the cut sets it wonderfully increases their fertility. Upon arable land it destroys weeds of various kinds. It rapidly decomposes vegetable matter, producing a large amount of food for plants in the form of carbonic acid gas. It neutralizes the acids in the soils; it proves fatal to worms and slugs and the larvæ of injurious insects. Strewed over plants, it drives off the turnip fly. When properly applied to the soil it purifies and stimulates its action, thereby promoting the growth of healthy vegetation of all kinds.

HOG CHOLERA.

We are sorry to learn that this much dreaded disease has made its appearance in the Warwick district of Worth county. Judge John B. Odom, who was in town on Tuesday, informed us that one of his neighbors has recently lost one hundred fine hogs, and has only two left. The same gentleman tells us that most all of the meat put up in his section this season is spoiled and will prove an almost total loss.—Eastman (Ga.) Times.

THE WOOL SEASON.

The Eastman Times states that Mr. John T. Rogers, of Reedy Springs, Laurens county, has engaged the wool of some of the stock raisers in that section at thirty cents per pound. From all indications there will be a heavy demand for wool and good prices will prevail during the coming season. The winter has been so dry and so mild that the sheep in the ranges have fared well, and we are informed that the woods are full of lambs. We see unwashed wool is quoted in New York at eighteen to forty cents per pound.—Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch.

SELLING COTTON AT 12 CENTS.

Sometime since, in commenting on an article in the Hawkinsville Dispatch, we remarked that a man who would hold his cotton for 12 cents, was a block head. Brother Woode, we take it all back and crave your grace. A sensible Brooks county man sold cotton yesterday for 12 cents.—Quitman Free Press.

Now, the best thing Judge Perham could do for his farming friends in Brooks county would be to advise them not to make any calculations to get more than eight or ten cents per pound for their crop of cotton next fall. If it be a good crop year, the cotton crop of Georgia for 1880 will be the largest ever produced in the state, and we may not have a great inflowing of money from Europe like we have had the past season, as Europe may make good crops of provisions, and the balance of trade may be in favor of that country next fall. Guanos certainly increase the production of cotton, and more guanos will be used in Georgia and the south the present year than ever known within the history of the country.—Hawkinsville Dispatch.

FARM NOTES.

—The best corn bags for the farmer are made out of live pig skins, and there is a far worse place to pack grain than in cattle.

—In the good Book we are commanded to "look well to thy flocks and thy herds," and if we prosper as farmers we must "look well" to our mules, implements and seeds.

—Salt and ashes mixed in the drink of hogs has a tendency to ward off disease. A solution of copperas also is often useful to purge them from worms.

—Douglas said: Pre-eminent among the arts, and far surpassing them all, agriculture ought to occupy special attention, since by its rise everything else is raised, and by its improvement the whole of life becomes progressive.

—Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, in a recent message said: "Agriculture is the basis of all other interests, and the full developments of agricultural resources are the great guarantees of an enduring prosperity."

—It is generally supposed that the roots of grasses do not penetrate very deep, but these roots have been traced as far down into the soil as four feet. Persons plowing for seeding think that just loosening the surface is sufficient, but if deep plowing is necessary for any kind of crops it is for grass, unless the soil has been deeply worked for other crops.

—An old stage-driver who was noted for keeping his teams sound, always washed the shoulders and breasts of his horses as soon as the harness was taken off, using cold water in the summer and luke warm water in the winter. After rubbing nearly dry he washed them daily with a decoction of smart weed in the summer, where there was most danger of galled shoulders. In the winter the smart weed was used about once a week. His teams never had sore necks or shoulders.

—If cows give but little milk the probability is the fault is with the owner. If they are kept in comfortable quarters, fed on plenty of good food and kindly treated they will give milk. But if left to shift for themselves, get only food enough to support life, exposed to bad weather, the owner lacks wisdom if he thinks it possible for cows to yield milk under such circumstances.

TOO MUCH COTTON.

There is danger that the ruling price for cotton the past season will blind our growers, and cause them to neglect all other crops and plant largely of cotton the coming season. The temptation is great, yet we advise farmers to raise their meat and bread, and then all the cotton they can.

COLIC IN HORSES.

In reply to a Troup county man we will say that cracked corn will sometimes produce colic in horses. Many experienced horse men say that whole corn is best for feeding from the fact that it is more apt to be perfectly masticated than cracked corn and in perfect mastication causes the colic. Some men will not feed grain to a hungry horse as a large portion is very apt to be swallowed without being properly masticated. Always let the edge of the horse's hunger be taken off with a feed of hay before feeding grain.

THE COTTON CROP.

The present crop of cotton is being rapidly consumed. The total receipts of cotton at Liverpool since September 1 are 296 000 bales larger than during the same period last year, yet the stock is 40,000 bales less than at the same date last year. During the present season the size of the crop has had a comparatively indirect influence on prices. The enormous demand consequent on the revival of trade has been the all important factor in the problem. In fact, crop estimates were much smaller at the outset of the season, when prices were much lower than now.

PLOWING.

Our readers have heard more of Thomas Jefferson from his political writings than in any other way, yet when he worked out his ideas of a plow and reduced them to practice, perhaps he did as much for the benefit of the people, even if his plow was a wooden one. With its changes since then, it is still the simplest and most useful of our agricultural implements. How to use it is the question with many—whether to plow shallow or deep, is the question which first presents itself. To determine which, the depths of the soil, the kind of crop to be cultivated, and finally the depth the land was plowed previously, if plowed before, must all be taken into consideration. Deep plowing and manuring will aid the mineral elements of the soil free for the use of plants and it receives and holds a larger amount of plant food and will withstand dry weather better, so that plants growing in a deep and pulverized soil will sustain their vigor much longer than plants in a shallow plowed soil. Most roots require a deep, rich soil, while corn or other grain, especially on rich land, do not require as deep plowing. Plowing should be regulated by the crop and the nature of the soil.

BOOKS ON FARMING.

We have received a letter from a young farmer, asking what books to buy on farming, telling how to plant and tend grain; plans for care and feeding stock, etc.

A rather difficult question to answer. He might begin on Henderson's Gardening for Profit; Flint on Grass; Flint on the Wheat Plant; How Crops Grow; Randall's Sheep Husbandry; Harris on the Pig; Bryant's Tree Culture; Todd's Manual of the Farm; Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases; Guenaw on Milch Cows, etc.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

—The tomato is not a favorite vegetable in England.

—There are strawberry plantations near Norfolk, Va., that cover 500 acres.

—Ashes saturated with kerosene and applied to cucumber and squash plants in the hill will be a great help in keeping off striped bugs.

—It is hoped in France that the extraordinarily severe winter will destroy the phylloxera which has played such mischief with the grape vines in the last few years.

—Dwarf pears are not, as a rule, so profitable to grow as standards. The trees are liable to die young, or break off at the ground in heavy wind storms.

—Probably the largest cherry trees in this country are grown about Wytheville, Va. They grow there two and three feet in diameter, though the fruit is not of the best quality.

—There is no principle in garden seed planting of greater importance than "firming" the soil about them. After planting, walk over the row, taking such short steps that the heel laps over the toe mark, so that every inch of the soil is pressed down upon the seed.

—Plants that are grown for their leaves, as cabbage, rhubarb, etc., should be fed with an abundance of nitrogenous manure, such as is furnished by the barnyard. Plants grown for their seeds, as peas, beans, etc., are injured by this class of manures, which causes them to run too much to vine. They should be supplied with mineral manures, such as wood ashes, bone-dust, etc.

The City Court.

The city court of Atlanta is taking a short recess. The court adjourned Tuesday last to meet in session Monday next, at which time the regular March term will be commenced.

During the first two days of the present week the court was in session and transacted quite a volume of important business, which has already been given to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. Solicitor W. D. Ellis is making a most admirable reputation as the state's representative. His vigorous prosecution in all cases where the testimony makes out a case, as well as his advocacy to release a defendant when the testimony will not justify a conviction, is making him much popularity. The general conviction is that Mr. Ellis will make a most admirable solicitor.

Monday next the bonded cases will be taken up and the criminal docket will occupy the attention of the court until probably the end of the week following. There are still quite a number of negroes in the jail awaiting trial in the city court. The March term promises to be quite a long and interesting one, probably embracing many weeks of hard work for all hands interested.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 27, 1880.

The bond and stock market is firm and active.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	95@ 97	Atlanta W'r'r 7s	106@108
Georgia 6s	107@109	Atlanta City 7s	106@108
Georgia 7s	111@113	Atlanta City 8s	111@113
Ga. 7s gold	112 @114	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	104@106
Ala. "A" bonds (pay at rate 2 per ct.)	93@ 95	Sav. City 7s, new	80@ 82
Ala. 5 per ct. bonds, 10 to 20 years	100@101	Macon City	80@ 82
Ala. 5 per ct. bonds, 5 to 10 years	65@ 67	Columbus City	72@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	111@113	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@101
Atlanta 6s	100@102	Central R. R. 7s	110@112
		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	113 @115

Georgia R. R.	105@110	South Wes R. R.	105@105
Central R. R.	107@101	Atlanta Str'l RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	115@117		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 27—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 4@5. Exchange long $4.84; short $4.87. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Evening.—Money 6@7. Exchange $4.85. Governments strong and higher; new fives 108½; four and a half per cents 106½; four per cents 105¾. State Bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks closed strong throughout.

N. Y. Central	129¾	Chicago & N.W.	93¾
Erie	45¾	Preferred	106¾
Lake Shore	107¾	Rock Island	151
Illinois Central	103¾	Western Union	114
Pittsburg	110¾		

Sub-treasury balances—
Coin.....$1 1,941,158 Currency..... $6,132,483

LONDON, February 27 — noon. — Consols —; Money 98 1-16; account 98⅝; Erie 46⅝.

PARIS, February 27—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 25c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 27, 1880.

New York—Futures opened steady and lower and remained quiet all day. At the close the market was slightly above the opening figures, but since the close of yesterday a loss of several points is reported. The months closed quiet and firm. Spots closed steady at 13 1-16c. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 104,187 bales, against 121,548 bales last week and against 111,062 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 103,375 bales; stock 983,571 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 98,000 bales.

Liverpool closed dull and steady. Spots—Uplands 7 5-16d; Orleans 7 7-16d; sales to-day 6,000 bales, of which 5,200 were American.

The local cotton market is quiet and dull. Spots are in demand, but very little changed hands. Prices are unchanged and weaker. Receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 1,047 bales, against 1,080 bales last week. Receipts to-day 52 bales, of which 29 were received from wagons. We quote the market easier at unchanged figures: Good middlings 12½c; middlings 12¼c; low middlings 11¾c; good ordinary 11¾c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	29
Atlantic Railroad	2
Georgia Railroad	18
Central Railroad	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	
West Point Railroad	3
Total	52
Receipts previously	101,248
Total	101,248
Stock Sept. 1	219
Grand total	101,497

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	612
Shipments previously	88,951
Shipped previously not mentioned	00
Amount withdrawn for local consumption since September 1, 1879	2,231
Total	91,197
Stock on hand	10,00

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	52
Receipts same day last year	199
Showing a decrease of	147
Receipts since September 1, 1879	101,248
Receipts same time 1878	80,80
Showing an increase of	20,442

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	91,497
Shipments for same time last year	75,533
Showing an increase of	15,964

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts for week ending to-day	105,187
For corresponding week last year	111,062
Showing a decrease of	6,875
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,210,373
Same time last year	3,800,292
Showing an increase of	410,081

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' association says: "Cotton was in comparatively limited demand throughout the week and quotations show a slight decline. American was in moderate demand which was fully supplied, but quotations are reduced 1-16d. In sea island business was small, but prices were firmly maintained. Futures opened dull and the tone was generally quiet Prices after slight fluctuations show a decline of 1-32@1-16d."

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

Closed quiet and firm: sales 98,000 bales.	TIME.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.
3:26			12.90@12.91	12.90@12.92	12.98@13.00	13.06@13.08	13.15@13.17	13.18@13.20	12.40@12.41	12.40@12.43
2:42			12.90@12.92	12.90@12.92	12.98@13.00	13.06@13.08	13.15@13.17	13.18@13.20	12.40@12.41	12.40@12.43
1:37			12.90@12.91	12.90@12.91	12.98@13.00	13.06@13.08	13.15@13.17	13.18@13.20	12.40@12.41	12.40@12.43
11:20			12.90@12.91	12.90@12.91	12.98@13.00	13.06@13.08	13.15@13.17	13.18@13.20	12.40@12.41	12.40@12.43
10:35			12.90@12.91	12.90@12.91	12.98@13.00	13.06@13.08	13.15@13.17	13.18@13.20	12.40@12.41	12.40@12.43
10:27			12.90@12.91	12.90@12.91	12.98@13.00	13.06@13.08	13.15@13.17	13.18@13.20	12.40@12.41	12.40@12.43

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York for February 27, 1880.

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1880.

November—10:24 a. m., 12.11@12.13; 10:35, 12.14@12.16; 12:28 p. m., 12.12@12.13; 2:42, 12.13@12.14; 3:25, 12.14@12.15.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—noon—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7 5-16; middling Orleans 7 7-16; sales 6,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000: receipts 39,000: American 31,000; futures, uplands low middling clause February delivery 7 9-32; February and March delivery 7¼; March and April delivery 7¼: April and May delivery 7 9-32; May and June delivery 7 5-16: June and July delivery 7 11-32: futures opened weak.

Weekly—Sales 44,000 bales; American 34,000; speculation 2,000; export 4,000; actual export 10,000; import 105,000; American 78,000; stock 511,000; American 382,000; afloat 501,000; American 2,2,000.

LIVERPOOL, February 27—2:30 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 7⅝.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—3:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 7 1-32. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is easier.

LIVERPOOL, February 27—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 7 13-32; also 7⅜; futures closed dull but steady.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 13 1-16; middling Orleans 13 3-16; sales 340: net receipts 893 bales; gross 1,644.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,601; gross 27,921; exports to Great Britain 2,535; coastwise 915; sales 2,238; stock 294,419.

GALVESTON, February 27.—Cotton dull and nominal: middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,015 bales; gross —; sales 281; stock 70,644.

Weekly—Net receipts 9,760; gross 9,810; sales 1 422; exports to Great Britain 6,059; to continent 1,285; coastwise 2,072.

NORFOLK, February 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾; net receipts 1,220 bales; gross —; stock 30,715.

Weekly—Net receipts 10,833; gross —; sales 1,227; exports to continent 1,259; coastwise 6,578.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13 1-16; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts none; gross 32 bales; sales 160; stock 21,962.

Weekly—Net receipts 464; gross 3,226; sales 705; to spinners 350; exports to Great Britain 3,151; to continent 2,009; coastwise 488.

BOSTON, February 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 13¾; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 369 bales; gross 491; sales none; stock 15,702.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,184; gross 5,532; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,071.

WILMINGTON, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13½; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11 1-16; net receipts 35 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,041.

Weekly—Net receipts 630; gross —; sales none; exports coastwise 565.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 443 bales; gross 462.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,894; gross 4,289; sales 3,129; to spinners 2,299; stock 18,237; exports to Great Britain 1,582.

SAVANNAH, February 27.—Cotton easy; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,848 bales; gross 1,856; sales 1,200; stock 60,458.

Weekly—Net receipts 12,55 1; gross 12,568; sales 6,800; exports to Great Britain 3,100; to France 3,471; to continent 2,200; coastwise 7,438.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 3,350 bales; gross 3,498; sales 4,000; stock 315,114.

Weekly—Net receipts 45,185; gross 47,651; sales 29,600; exports to Great Britain 20,228; to France 14,974; to continent 11,212; coastwise 6,233.

MOBILE, February 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,025 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 51,282.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,831; gross 4,838; sales 3,500; exports to Great Britain 4,050; to continent 6,450; coastwise 4,123.

MEMPHIS, February 27.—Cotton easy; middlings 12¾; net receipts 2,346 bales; shipments 3,080; sales 1,650; stock 118,375.

Weekly—Net receipts 16,126; shipments 18,763; sales 9,450.

AUGUSTA, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 176 bales; shipments —; sales 355.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,791; shipments 2,855; sales 1,656; to spinners none; stock 14,538.

CHARLESTON, February 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 623 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 47,721.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,330; gross —; sales 1,500; exports to Great Britain 2,055; to continent 3,880; coastwise 1,304.

MONTGOMERY, February 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts of the week 1,137 bales; shipments 991; stock of 1883, 8,012; 1879, 5,152; sales 991.

MACON, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts of the week 198 bales; sales 169; stock of 1880, 3,616; 1879, 3,513; shipments 232.

COLUMBUS, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts of the week 1,154 bales; shipments 2,178; sales 641; to spinners 300; stock 15,711.

NASHVILLE, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; receipts of the week 1,824 bales; shipments 1,883; sales 960; to spinners none; stock of 1880, 14,483; 1879, 7,727.

SELMA, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; receipts of the week 593 bales; shipments 2,832; stock 1880, actual count, 5,061; 1879, 4,330.

ROME, February 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts of the week 1,148; shipments 1,048; stock 5,017.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	104,187
Same time last year	111,062
Showing a decrease	6,875
Total receip

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool, yesterday at 7 5-16d; in New York, 12 1-16c; in Atlanta, 12½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, easterly winds, increasing cloudiness, possibly rain, lower barometer, slight change in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, February 27, 10:31, P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pr ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.07	65	84	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.18	67	84	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	29.83	63	78	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.91	69	93	S.	Brisk	.00	Clear
Indianola	29.95	65	95	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.17	73	72	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.12	65	94	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.14	68	79	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.07	70	73	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.13	68	93	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.18	66	79	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 27, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.11	61	82	S. W.	Gent	.00	Foggy.
10:31	30.16	64	82	W.	Gent	.00	Fo ky.
2 p. m.	30.09	67	84	S. W.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.07	68	79	S. W.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.07	66	84	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.07	66	81		Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar ....30.11 | Maximum ther..... .71
Mean daily ther.... 62.5 | Minimum ther..... .63
Mean daily humid. 84.3 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY
At Manfacturers Prices.

Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.

Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock, freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.

629 jan25—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 48 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL } ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
285 mar25,'79 dly

"HORTENSIA"
CIGARS.
W. A. RUSSELL & CO., Sole Agents.
554 feb27—42m fri sun wed

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 28 1880.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Without politics some men wouldn't live.

—Planing mills are on the increase in Atlanta.

—The Cincinnati excursion comes off March 17.

—The independents and greenbackers have a mass-meeting at the capitol to-night.

—There is plenty of fun in the play of "Fun on the Pacific."

—An impromptu marriage passed off very quietly in the office of a justice of the peace yesterday.

—A publisher informs us that the people of Georgia buy twice as many books as those of any two states in the south.

—Atlanta should have a match factory. An enterprise of this character well managed would be a profitable investment.

—Every afternoon scores of ladies can be seen at Oakland cemetery planting flowers upon the graves of their relatives and making improvements upon the lots.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. A. Reid, of LaGrange, is in the city.

—M. Dwinnell, of Rome, is in the city.

—T. O. Crawford, of Hampton, is in the city.

—J. D. Alexander, of the Griffin News, is visiting the city.

—A. J. Lane and C. P. Goodyear, of Brunswick, are in the city.

—Frank V. Evans, editor of the Albany News, is in the city on a visit.

—E. T. Best and William Hazelhurst, of Macon, are in the city.

—G. W. Adams, superintendent of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—Felix Regamey, the lightning caricaturist, was at the Markham yesterday en route for New York. His handling the crayon is a very wonderful performance.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., February 27.

Western circuit	5	Rome circuit	12
Southern circuit	1	Cherokee circuit	14
Ocmulgee circuit	3	Augusta circuit	9
Alleuy circuit	7	Middle circuit	2
Southwestern circuit	20	Ocmulgee circuit	7
Pataula circuit	8	Brunswick circuit	2
Chattahoochee circuit	8	Eastern circuit	9
Macon circuit	4	Northern circuit	23
Flint circuit	27	Atlanta circuit	23
Coweta circuit	10		

HEEL OF THE BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

No. 34. Macon. Argument concluded.
No. 8. Augusta. Berrien, trustee, et al. vs. Thomas. Injunction, from Burke. T. M. Berrien; H. E. Palmer, for plaintiff's in error. J. J. Jones; R. O. Lovette, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Jones, court adjourned until 10 a m. to-morrow.

Car Bananas at W. E. Mountcastle's.

Exonerating Collector Clarke.

The Savannah News has the following from Washington concerning Collector Clarke:

"General William T. Clark, special agent of the internal revenue bureau, was sent to Atlanta a short time ago to investigate certain charges that had been preferred against Andrew Clarke, the internal revenue collector for the Atlanta district. These charges were preferred by Conley, who, with Blodgett, seems to be running things in Georgia, from a republican standpoint. General Clark, who, by the way, is no relative of the collector, has returned, and yesterday made a report to Commissioner Raum upon the result of the investigation. He reported that the charges were unfounded, and were but a revamping of old matters in a somewhat new form; and that these old matters had been previously investigated and found without foundation. In other words, General Clark completely exonerates the Georgia collector. After hearing this report, Raum has decided to dismiss the charges as entirely unfounded, and to pay no more attention to them. The Georgia federal officials cause more trouble than those of any other state. This is not so much their fault as the outgrowth of jealously among the local republicans. About once every two weeks it would seem that some United States officer in Georgia is called upon to undergo an investigation."

Committed for Trial.

Yesterday a negro boy, officiating as porter at Mr. Allen's store, on Peachtree street, was arrested by Officer Veal, of the police force, at the instance of the proprietor, upon a charge of larceny. The boy's name is Henry Badger. He was carried before Justice Tanner, who, after hearing the evidence in the case, sent the negro to jail to await trial in the city court.

The Lewis Will Case.

TRENTON, N. J., February 27.—In the United States court to-day the Lewis will conspiracy case was resumed. Mrs. Jane H. Lewis, the mythical widow of the millionaire Lewis, was the first and only witness examined. She began the revelation of an alleged fraud to cheat the government out of a bequest by the charge that a Dr. Park concerted the whole scheme. She thoroughly exposed Park. The contract was produced by which she was to have one quarter of the amount gained by the conspiracy, Park one quarter, Joshua Benson one-quarter and another quarter was to be divided among the other conspirators.

FUN ON THE PACIFIC.

An Evening Gemmed With Song and Brimful of Fun.

Last night at DeGive's was presented for the first time in this city, the great musical extravaganza, called Fun On the Pacific, adapted from Taylor's Overland Route, by the two daughters of Manager Ford. It is a wonderfully clear piece of word and abounds in gems of song, flashes of wit and exquisitely ludicrous from beginning to end. The audience seemed completely carried away, and all agreed in pronouncing it full of the best, brightest and biggest fun which ever shook the sides of an Atlanta audiforv.

The piece was elegantly mounted and costumed—the splendid scenery, particularly that portion representing a coral reef near Philadelphia island, adding immensely to the general effect.

George Denham as Augustus Loviband, was the funniest man we ever saw. In tone, gesture, look and movement, he was born to tickle an audience to death. If Aleck Stephens could just see this living variety store of comicalities three times a week for one year, he would either die from the effects of laughter or expand into the proportions of a second Fatty Harris. The audience laughed at George until it was really sinful. If there is a greater fun-producer on the stage we don't want to see him. We desire to live.

Charles Hegendorp as Capt Clavering gave a very clever imitation of Sothern as Lord Dundreary. Robert Downing made a fine Tom Dexter, and the other gentlemen were au fait in their respective parts.

Marie Bockel as Jennie Seabright showed that she is as good in the comic as the pathetic. Her singing was magnificent, especially the "Stoccata Polka" which gained her three recalls, and showed that she possessed a voice of marked sweetness, fine compass and wonderful cultivation.

Miss Belle Mackenzie made a lovely Mary Colepepper and scored several deserved encores by her novel personation of the Living Doll, and her charming rendition of "The Babies on Our Block."

Miss Nellie Heywood made a capital hit in her sweet and effective singing of "Widow Dunn." She was heartily encored. The "Tyrolese Trio," sung by Misses Bockel, Mackenzie and Thompson, was a perfect gem in its way and took the audience by storm. It would be difficult to pick out three prettier twiss girls.

Little Lillie Parslow sung and danced very prettily. She is a child of talent.

Of course Mrs. Germon as Clarinda Loviband fully sustained her reputation as an actress of real merit.

We again call special attention to the benefit to be given to-night to the library. "Fun on the Pacific" will be repeated. During its performance one of Sam Small's Old Si songs will be sung—"The Exodus." The capacity of this company is wondeful. It is a first class opera troupe, and if their faces were blacked would be the best minstrel show on the continent. It is not generally known but still the fact exists that it is much more difficult to the artists to produce Fun on the Pacific than it is to play The Galley Slave—as all of the company are constantly on the stage. We hope our friends will not fail to see this, the farewell performance. Be sure to go. You will get the worth of your money, and will aid the library as well.

ENTERTAINMENT AT CONCORDIA HALL.

The entertainment given by the girls' society of Trinity Methodist church at the above named hall, on last evening, was altogether one of the most interesting and enjoyable affairs it has ever been our pleasure to witness. The young ladies were greeted by a large audience composed of our best citizens and although the programme for the occasion was rather lengthy, it was listened to throughout with rapt attention.

The programme opened with a "Welcome Song," a chorus rendered by the young ladies, assisted by a number of male voices. This opening piece was truly a foretaste of the feast which followed. Next came the "Unconscious Reaper," a most touching tableau. Mrs. Capwell then sang "Take Me, Jamie" as only she can sing. Her voice was as soft as whispering zephyrs and as enchanting and persuasive as the voice of a siren. Her singing, both at this time and later on in the evening, was a most perfect success.

"Wink," a recitation by Miss Emma Reed, showed wonderful talent for a little miss of six summers.

One of the notable features of the programme was a vocal duet by the Misses LaHatte. These young ladies deserve a place in the front rank of the musical talent of our city.

After an interesting tableau entitled "the Angels' Whisper," Professor C. A. Capwell regaled the audience with one of his most exquisite solos. Comment on Professor Capwell's playing is simply needless. Never before did the organ pour forth such melody as beneath his magic touch.

"On the Fence," a tableau in three parts, was a decided hit; the farmer boy coming off victorious in a love rivalry with a city dandy.

A vocal solo, "Is My Darling True to Me," rendered by Miss Erskine Richmond, a little girl about four years of age, was perhaps the most striking event of the evening. Her voice was under perfect control and possessed a culture and richness of tone seldom ever displayed by one so young.

An instrumental solo by Miss Jennie Michie was well rendered.

"When You and I Were Young, Maggie," a song and tableau, touched a tender chord of sympathy in the heart of every person in the audience who were nearing the sunset of life.

The tenor solo of Mr. R. B. Toy was surpassing in richness of tone and distinct enunciation. Seldom has it been our lot to listen to such touching strains of melody.

The Artist's Dream, a tableaux in seven parts, was most lifelike and beautiful.

A recitation by Miss Annie Bennett displayed much originality of style, and was indeed inimitable.

The Gypsy's Warning was a most affecting tableaux. The gypsy looked as natural as though she had been captured from some band of gypsies.

The entertainment closed with a good-night song by the young ladies. Nothing would afford us more pleasure than to give an extended notice of the whole programme, commenting on each part and each character represented, but space forbids, and it must suffice us to say that the entertainment was throughout a grand success, and the young ladies deserve great credit for their untiring energy in so noble an enterprise as that now undertaken by them.

The Library Fair—Report of the Fair Committee.

To the Board of Directors Young Men's Library—Perhaps no administration since the organization of the Young Men's library association has encountered so many and such formidable difficulties in holding a fair as the present.

The postponements necessary to harmonize conflicting interests brought us to a period when money was scarce. Following close upon the Catholic and Jewish fairs, the operations of which had been so thorough as to have reached every class of our citizens, it found the community not very well disposed to engage in another enterprise of the same character. We are happy to state that notwithstanding these and other obstacles, the fair was one of the most enjoyable and successful ever held by the association. There was not, so far as we have any knowledge, a single unpleasant incident.

When we consider that all efforts to secure candidates failed, and that we were thus deprived of the most profitable feature of fairs, we regard our success as beyond expectation of even the most sanguine. All things considered we, with we trust pardonable pride, lay before you the following report:

RECEIPTS

Mrs. H. I. Kimball's main table and art gallery	$768 85
Mrs. H. I. Kimball's leap year table	231 15
Mrs. J. M. Ball's table	448 44
Miss Mary Flynn's table (including one life membership)	384 40
Refreshment room	415 05
Door receipts	44 55
	$2,292 44
Less expenses	179 35
Net proceeds	$2,113 09

Besides the above we have several articles of value not disposed of at the fair, and which will swell the grand total somewhat.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. Spalding, Julius L. Brown, Louis Gholstin, Hoke Smith, Henry Hillyer, H. C Glenn, committee.

February 25, 1880.

Ghost Show.

This highly interesting and scientific entertainment is drawing larger crowds of ladies and gentlemen of the better class of citizens than any similar entertainment that has ever appeared in Atlanta. It is well worth the price of admission. Grand Matinee will begin at 2 and 3 o'clock.

Card of Thanks.

The Faculty and Students of the Southern Medical College desire to return their sincere thanks to the Drs. Crenshaw and Mrs. Crenshaw for the delightful music rendered by them on the occasion of our Commencement; also to Governor Colquitt for use of Representative Hall and to Messrs. Phillips & Crew for the use of a splendid Piano.

LADIES, GENTS, CHILDREN,

Will You Please Examine Our Stock of

SHOES, BOOTS, SHOES,

You will find the largest and most complete assortment. Good, Fine and most Stylish SHOES in Atlanta. Many Nobbies amongst them.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

287 jan14—dly top 3d 4th and 5th col 4thp

ALL AROUND US.

Greensboro, Athens, Bowdon, Opelika, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, GA., February 27.—A mild form of small pox has attacked four negroes at Byron. They have been quarantined.

OPELIKA, February 27.—A few days since I wrote you that "the son of Judge J. M. Chilton had died and was buried in the afternoon," etc. I was quite sorry to see in your paper a report from Opelika that "Judge J. M. Chilton, of Opelika, had died," I saw the judge this morning. He was looking quite well—not at all grave-like.

ATHENS, February 26.—W. H. Davis, the colored mail agent on the Northeastern railroad, by some means or other fell off the train while it was in rapid motion last night. He was considerably though not fatally injured.——Some burning brush in the suburbs caused an unnecessary fire alarm night before last.

SAVANNAH, February 27.—John Henry Johnson, a negro, was hanged in the jail yard this afternoon for the murder, in March, 1878, of Vance McDermott, a seaman on the British bark Tikonia. Johnson was perfectly calm, and made an address from the scaffold, expressing his belief that he would go to heaven, and urging those present to lead better lives. Johnson confessed his guilt, and said his sentence was just.

MACON, February 27.—Yesterday as the day through freight train on the Central railroad was leaving Gordon, the engine, "Louisville," ran off and was considerably damaged. Engineer Erkhart in trying to save himself by jumping to the ground, received severe internal injuries, the extent of which I could not learn. He was suffering very much when brought to this city. No one else was hurt, and the wreck was cleared up in time to prevent the delay of any trains.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BARNESVILLE, Feb. 27.—Last night, Mr. S. G. Slade, a prominent farmer of Pike county, residing near Barnesville, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He seems to have been in a gloomy state of mind since the death of his wife. A letter was found in which it is said he gave directions for the disposal of his property, also appointing a friend to take charge of his children.——Judge Harper, formerly ordinary of this county, died this morning at Zebulon.

BOWDON, February 27.—Allen Chappel, a good man and citizen, died at his home near here last Sunday night in his 83d year.——A very destructive fire was raging on the farm of Wade Johnson yesterday and last night. A large amount of fencing was destroyed, besides other damages done.——Messrs. Adamson & Smith have ginned this season with their new steam gin 600 bales of cotton.——Mr. G. R. Adamson, one of our enterprising and successful merchants, has sold out and retired from business.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., February 24.—Homer Howard, a young man who lived at Madison in this city, met with a very sudden death yesterday afternoon. He had spent the day in Huntsville, and was returning home in company with a friend, Monroe Russell, when crossing the railroad about three miles below town the horse became frightened at a passing train, and ran away, throwing Mr. Howard out of the buggy, and his head striking the stump of a tree, he was instantly killed. Mr. Russell escaped without serious injuries. Mr. Howard was a grandson of Hon. H. V. Howard, of Georgia. He was liked and respected by those who knew him, and his aged mother has the sympathies of our entire people in her sad bereavement.

GREENSBORO, February 26.—Little Katie Roberts, whose gun-shot wound has elicited so much interest and sympathy in our community for the past two weeks, was out riding in her own carriage through town yesterday. Her wound is fast healing. None of the shot have been extracted. Her physician, Dr. John E. Walker, says they will become encysted and do no harm. Her lung, which at first seemed to be injured, gives no sign of injury at present, and shot it is thought penetrated the wind-pipe, which produced the bloody sputta. There is no doubt of her permanent cure.——We are having spring weather and the ladies are busy with their gardens and flower beds.——Our town has two fine and flourishing schools now, good hotels and five churches. We are just half way between Atlanta and Augusta—healthful climate—splendid water—good society.

CHATTANOOGA, February 27.—There is more life and activity in business circles than has been displayed here for some time. The city is full of strangers—many of them no doubt are the train hands of the Cincinnati Southern railway. The building interest of the city is partaking largely of the "boom," and many new residences are going up in various parts of the city. The various industries of the city are all in full blast, with prospects of never ceasing. The present advanced activity in business here, I think, is attributable to the opening of the Cincinnati Southern railway, which no doubt Atlanta will feel, if she has not already. We heard one of the oldest railroad men of our acquaintance advance the suggestion that if business should increase on the new road in proportion to the beginning thereof it would necessitate the building of a double track from here to Atlanta, which, by the way, we think would be a good idea, as the state is able, or the present lessees are, and the volume of business that will naturally seek this new outlet would in all probability soon pay for the improvement.——The butter, egg and wheat crop of east Tennessee all appear promising, and Atlanta, I think, need have no fears of a famine.

Bernard Mallon.

We present below the report of the committee appointed by the directors of the Young Men's library association to draft an appropriate memorial relative to the death of ex-President Mallon. The following paper was adopted, and ordered to be spread on the minutes of the board:

IN MEMORIAM.

The life of Bernard Mallon, tried by a merely human standard, was strongly unevenful; but when tried by a higher standard, was crowded with stirring incidents.

The same life, measured by the figures of a dial, was brief, but counted by noble deeds and generous heart-throbs was longer than the dynasty of the Cæsars. Nearly the whole of his active life was spent in the seclusion of the school room, or else in earnest efforts to organize and operate a public school system in the two most populous cities of Georgia. Modest and unobtrusive his work was seldom seen in its progress, but always in its striking and manifold results.

To rare scholarship he joined the practical skill of a master builder, and these sterner qualities were supplemented by the thousand nameless charities that constitute the Christian gentleman. By a wise yet mysterious Providence he was cut off in the midst of his days. While yet in the zenith of his renown his sun of life went down in full orbed splendor with not a cloud to dim the brightness of its setting.

No man has fallen amongst us whose death has been more universally lamented. No troop of bircling mourners followed his hearse: no salvos of artillery thundered his requiem, but strong men were bowed with grief at his departure, and age and childhood mingled their tears at his burial. Such a memorial is more precious than storied urn or animated bust, and more enduring "than the pyramids that Egypt has piled over her dead kings."

The Young Men's library association are proud that his name has been so conspicuous in its annals, and that both as president and director he was a discreet and steadfast friend of the association. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the officers and members of this association feel sorely afflicted in the death of ex-President Mallon.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold his memory in high esteem and that we respectfully tender our sincerest condolence to his stricken wife and family.

Resolved, That this tribute to his worth be spread on the minutes of the association, and a copy transmitted to his most estimable wife, at Huntsville, Texas, and to his honored brother, Judge Patrick Mallon, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and that it be published in THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

L. E. Bleckley, N. J. Hammond, Julius L. Brown, Lewis Gholstin, R. D. Spalding, Henry Hillyer, W. L. Calhoun, D. A. Beattie, E. W. Marsh, Aaron Haas, Henry W. Grady, S. B. Hoyt, H. T. Phillips, committee.

—Matinee at the Ghost Show to-day at 2 p m.

W. E. Mountcastle, 15 Broad street, has the finest car of Bananas ever brought to this market.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best. 3 mar21—d&wky

Solid Silver Bridal Presents,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Elgin and Waltham Watches,

IMMENSE STOCK IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

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488 jan25—dlf 4th page

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED FEB. 24, 1880.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Martin J. Crawford Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Cabiniss & Adams, assignees, etc., vs. Ponder, Mayor et. al. In equity, from Monroe.

JACKSON, J.

The town authorities of Forsyth brought a bill in equity against Pye & Son, brokers in that town, to subject certain bonds to a claim of the town; the bonds were the remnant of bonds, issued by the town authorities under an act of the legislature for the advancement of its educational interests, remaining in the vault of the bank after it broke and the bankers became insolvent, amounting to some $4,900. Pye & Son went into bankruptcy, and the plaintiffs in error were appointed their assignees and made defendants to the bill, representing the depositors and general creditors of the bank: and the contest is whether the town authorities are entitled to receive these bonds to be delivered up and cancelled, or the assignees to take them for distribution among the creditors of Pye & Son. That question turns on the construction of a contract or obligation entered into by the town authorities and Pye & Son. The legislature authorized the issue of bonds by the town, and the corporation contracted with Pye & Son for and in consideration of the use of $7,500.00 worth of the bonds to keep good $7,500.00 worth of other like bonds; and when $7,500.00 were redeemed by the town, then the other $7,500.00 were to be delivered up to be cancelled. The bonds bore interest at 2 per cent. per annum, and the bankers had the use of their half without interest. A similar contract was made with another banking house in Forsyth for a like amount—the entire issue being $30,000, and the use of half being given the two banks to keep the other half good among the people of the town and those interested therein. The contract is set out in full in the record, but the substance of it is about as above written.

On the trial of the case, the jury found for the town, and the assignees made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled, and they excepted.

The controlling question is whether the contract makes such a case as in equity, under the facts in the record, will entitle the complainants to have the bonds left in the hands of Pye & Son returned to them to be cancelled?

We cannot hold that the transaction makes technically what is called a loan for use; because such a loan is under our code "gratuitous," and "at the will of the grantor." Code 2120. But nevertheless we think that it created a trust whereby Pye & Son obligated themselves for a valuable consideration, to-wit, the use of bonds of the nominal vualue of $7,500 00, to redeem when presented at their countiers other $7,500.00 in value of the bonds, and keep them circulating at par. This they have failed to do and can never do, because they are wholly insolvent. The object of the bill is to lay hold on such of the bonds as are in the hands of Pye & Son, to have them cancelled, one of the conditions of the contract being that when the town had redeemed one-half, the other half should be delivered up for that purpose. Such had been done by the town authorities when the case was tried. It is true that when the bill was filed, the time had not arrived for the redemption of one-half by the town, but no complaint had been made by the bankers of the neglect of the town in such form as would bind the town, or to offer to rescind and annul the contract. When it became apparent that Pye & Son could not use the goods entrusted to them by the town for the purpose for which these bonds were entrusted, the town had the right to rescind the contract and to recover in equity the bonds which remained against Pye & Son, and consequently against general creditors who stood in their shoes.

It is immaterial that these $4.900 of bonds were not proven to be part of the identical $7,500 entrusted to Pye & Son for their own use. They could not, from the nature of the undertaking, keep the identical bonds belonging originally to themselves for their use; for the contract contemplated the use of all the bonds as a sort of circulation in the town, and Pye & Son had the right to put them out for that purpose. The spirit of the agreement is to return the same in kind.

In regard to the overissue of bonds and the complaint of Pye & Son that that relieved them, it seems a sufficient reply to say that it was made to prepare and put out the entire issue, and that they received their part with knowledge thereof, and went on with the business regardless of that fact.

Whilst therefore we cannot reconcile this case with our code as making a loan for use, yet it does make a quasi bailment in the broader sense of the definition thereof in section 2058 of the code, which declares:

"A bailment is a delivery of goods or property for the execution of a special object, beneficial either to the bailor or bailee, or both; and upon a contract, express or implied, to carry out this object, and dispose of the property in conformity with the purpose of the trust"—as to the particular sort of bailment, we think it partakes more of the nature of a contract for hiring, than a mere loan. For the contract of hiring is that whereby "one person grants to another the enjoyment of a thing, or the use of the labor and industry, either of himself or servant, during a certain time for a stipulated compensation."—Code, 2085.

At all events it is a trust; the trust has failed by the insolvency and bankruptcy of the trustee, and the cestui que trust has the right to get back his own goods which are withholden and attempted to be converted to pay the trustee's debts.

Therefore, we think the verdict and judgment substantially right, and there being no special depositors of these bonds, that the equity of the town entitles it to the recovery and cancellation of the bonds.

Judgment affirmed.

Beck & Beeks; Stone & Turner, for plaintiff in error.

A. D. Hammond; T. B. Cabaniss; H. C. Peeples, for defendants.

Collier, assignee, vs. Barnes. Complaint, from Crawford.

CRAWFORD, J.

The plaintiff in error, who was the plaintiff in the court below, brought suit against Aden H. Barnes, for the recovery of two promissory notes, payable to himself for the sum of $102 each, of which the following is a copy of the first:

"$102. By the 1st day of July next I promise to pay W. E. Collier, as assignee of B. B. Barnes, bankrupt, or bearer, one hundred and two dollars for value received with interest from date at seven per cent. per annum.

FORT VALLEY, GA., February 10, 1875.
(Signed) ADEN H. BARNES.

The second note only differs in the time of its maturity; otherwise it is the same.

Suit began against the defendant to the March term, 1876, and after lingering upon the dockets until March term, 1879, it came up for trial, when counsel for defendant moved to dismiss it, upon the ground that the superior court had no jurisdiction to try it as exclusive jurisdiction in such cases had been given to the courts of the United States. The court dismissed the suit after argument had thereon, and the plaintiff excepted.

1. The only question, therefore, presented for our consideration is, whether under the facts stated, the superior court of Crawford county had jurisdiction over the subject matter of this suit?

We think that it did, and to have dismissed it for that reason was error. It will be observed that this case does not fall within the ruling in Dodd vs. Hammock (59 Ga., 403,) for that was a suit by the assignee to recover property from an adverse claimant, and of which he had never had possession. He was proceeding in that case to collect, as he claimed, the assets, to carry them into the bankrupt court for distribution, and under the law of the United States, which may be seen in section 711 of the Revised Statutes, "exclusive jurisdiction rests in courts of the United States of all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy."

Can such a suit as this be considered in any legal sense a matter or proceeding in bankruptcy? These were notes given to the plaintiff in error, payable to him, or to bearer; they could have been sued by him or by any one else who held the legal title, and a recovery had in the state courts.

But it may be said that they were made payable to him as the assignee, and for that reason they were alone suable in the courts of the United States. We hold that those words did not change the character of the contract any more than a note payable to an administrator, as such, would force him to sue as such administrator before he could recover.

"If a note is taken payable to an administrator as such, it is only a description of the person, he may sue upon it in his own name, and if he sue on it as administrator, that is only a descriptio personæ and may be rejected as surplusage."

"A judgment recovered by an administrator is a debt due to him in his personal character, upon which suit may be brought in his own name."—5 Ga. 56.

Even if this should be insufficient authority to have entitled the plaintiff to maintain his suit in the superior court, then under an act of congress of June 22, 1874, he was authorized to ask an order of the court having charge of the estate of the bankrupt to grant him leave to sue for, and recover, any of the legal assets or debts of the bankrupt, as contradistinguished from equitable demands, when such debt does not exceed the sum of $300 in the courts of the state where such bankrupt resides, having jurisdiction of claims of such nature and amount.

If therefore it should be claimed that this note was a part of the assets of the bankrupt, still the plaintiff had before the court at the time of the dismissal of his action, such an order from the district court of the United States, and his declaration had been amended setting forth this order for two or more terms without any objection by demurrer or otherwise having been made thereto. We think therefore that the ruling of the court was error, and that the judgment should be reversed.

Judgment reversed.

Hall & Son, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Winslow, by brief, for defendant.

Colbert vs. Moore, administrator. Complaint, from Crawford.

CRAWFORD, J.

K. P. Smith as the administrator of G. P. Culverhouse filed a bill to marshal the assets of his intestate, was granted an interlocutory order directing the sale of the real estate of the deceased, at which sale John G. Colbert became the purchaser of certain lands so exposed to sale, and refusing to pay the purchase money was sued therefor.

He pleaded the general issue, and further that the plaintiff could show no title in the intestate, and that he was ready to pay if the administrator could make good and valid titles.

Under the charge of the court and the evidence submitted, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant being dissatisfied therewith moved a new trial upon several grounds. Those which must control this case are:

(1.) That the court erred in refusing to charge as requested in writing, "That if Smith sold the land, and Colbert afterwards found that Smith had no title, and could make him none, then Colbert was not bound to comply with the bid, that is, if Colbert demanded a title of Smith."

(2.) Because the court erred in charging further "That an administrator cannot bind the estate he represents by any warranty; Smith as the administrator could not bind the estate of Culverhouse by warranting this property, even if he had attempted to do so. In all judicial sales the purchaser must look to the soundness of the title for himself. In sheriffs', executors' and administrators' sales, the purchaser is bound to look for himself, not only as to the soundness of the property, but as to the title, and to see if the party had the right to sell."

(3.) "Did Smith make any false representations as to quantity, quality or title to the land? Did his crier make any, and was Colbert misled by them, acted on them? Then he is not bound. But if neither Smith nor his agent who cried the property, or if Colbert was not misled by them he is bound by his bid, and you should so find."

1. The request to charge which was refused, and the charges given, bring us directly to the question is this case, which is whether a purchaser of property at administrator's sale can repudiate his bid because of a defective title, or no title at all in the intestate, where there is no fraud or misrepresentation by the administrator. Section 2622 of the code declares, "The purchaser must look for himself, as to the title and soundness of all property sold under judicial process. Actual fraud or misrepresentations by the officer or his agent may bind personally." These principles were ruled in the 8th Ga., 236 and 300; 11th, Id. 1; 18th, 553; and incorporated into the code therefrom, and are now the fixed and settled law of this state.

"An administrator cannot bind the estate by any warranty in any conveyance or contract made by him, nor is he personally bound by such contract unless the personal liability is destinctly expressed." Code 2563. Recognizing therefore the principles given in the charge as being sound law we affirm the judgment.

Judgment affirmed.

J. H. Hall, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

R. D. Smith; Bacon & Rutherford, for defendant.

Hall vs. State. Murder, from Crawford.

CRAWFORD, J.

The plaintiff in error was jointly indicted with Green Thurman, Sr., Isham Thurman and Green Thurman, Jr., for the murder of Aug. H. Murchison. He was tried separately, and a verdict of guilty rendered against him. A motion for a new trial was filed upon several grounds, and after argument had the same refused by the court, and the plaintiff in error excepted.

The state relied upon circumstantial evidence and confessions for a conviction, and whilst this court will not say that the evidence offered was or was was not sufficient to justify a verdict of guilty, yet we are of opinion that there were errors committed in the admission of some of the evidence touching the confessions said to have been made, as also to one of the charges given by the court, under one, or both of which the jury may have been induced to render their verdict.

The sheriff of the county was introduced by the state to prove certain confessions of the prisoner, and he was asked: Did you have him under arrest for this killing? Ans. Yes. Did he make any statement to you about it? Not directly to me but he has not I heard him make it to somebody else. Did you hold out to him any reward, or did you threaten him in any way? I did not, sir. Where was it? In the court-house here. What did he say to you? This question was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, to inquire whether others had not used threats to the prisoner to get this statement? I think they had, sir. It is true that Mr. Stroud had just fired a pistol off close to Joe and threatened to kill him if he did not tell all about it? I heard a pistol fire and Mr. Stroud told me. Was not the statement you speak of made immediately after the pis ol fired? Yes. Did not Stroud come in with a pistol in his hand just behind Joe, and was it not just then that Joe made the statement to you? Yes, sir.

Mr. Stroud testified that he was employed as counsel by Green Thurman, but not for Joe Hall, at the time the alleged statement was made. Immediately after I made these threats to Joe I told him I would protect him as an attorney. After he made some confessions, I would protect him. I threatened to kill him if he did not tell what he knew about the killing of Murchison. Mr. Bond, the sheriff, had Green Thurman, Joe Hall and these two boys, Isham and Green Thurman, Jr., under arrest in the ordinary's office. I got permission to take them to my office in the basement. I think Mr. Dannielly was with me. I took Joe along and asked him to tell me all about the circumstances of Murchison's death that he knew. It was the first night after Murchison's death, and Joe said he knew nothing about it. I pressed him to make a statement, and he declined to make any. I finally pulled out my pistol—I think I had it out all the time while with them, as I was assisting Bond in guarding them, and I pointed the pistol near his head and fired it off right at (by) his head. I told him I was going to kill him if he did not tell me all about the circumstances of the killing of Murchison. I cocked my pistol again, and said: "I missed you that time, but the next time I'll get you." He said hold on, he would tell all of it, and did so. Bond came in immediately afterwards, and that is the statement that he refers to.

I kept the pistol out, and if he would slack up, I would threaten him again, and spur him up. He was in a tremble, seemed much excited, and begged me not to kill him.

It is to be remembered that the scene described transpired on the first night after the homicide, in the court-house, the most public place in the county, and although it does not appear that any of the jurors knew what that confession was, yet they had heard the testimony of Bond and Stroud upon the stand, and whatsoever the confession was, was probably as well known to the jurors as to the witnesses. Even if this were not so, at that time, on the trial, in their presence, the sheriff swore that the prisoner made a statement not directly to him, but he heard him make it to others a statement about the Murchison murder. Stroud, at the same time, on the pending trial, and in their presence, testified that he made confessions to him of all the circumstances of the Murchison murder. It is true that the presiding judge refused to allow the confessions which these witnesses swore that the prisoner had made, to be repeated to the jury, yet every member of it knew that a confession, in this connection, meant the acknowledgment of the crime